Gov't Library

FOR SALE.

1 Grey Mare, bred and broke, 1150 lbs.
1 Black Gelding, broke, 1050 lbs.
1 Saddle Pony, broke.
12 Head two years old Steers, Hereford grades.

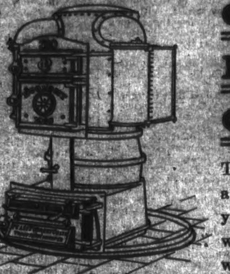
Dr. HARRINGTON, V.S.
PHONE 1.

The Western Globe.

Lacombe, Alta.

VOLUME VI — CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager — LACOMBE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1909 — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE ADELPHI HOTEL
RATES $1.50 TO $2.00 PER DAY.
A.T. [illegible], PROP. — LACOMBE, ALTA.



COMFORT
ECONOMY
Cleanliness

This sums up the advantages a furnace installed by us insures you. Do not wait until cold weather comes, but let us figure with you now.

Have the furnace cleaned and repaired before you use it. A CLEAN Furnace means less Fuel.

Remember that we have the best equipped tinshop on the C. & E. line and we employ none but competent tinners. Let us have your orders for anything in the tinning line.

Morrison & Johnston's
Hardware — Implements — Furniture

YOU CAN PROCURE A KODAK

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Any Photo Supplies
AT
McDERMID'S DRUG STORE

O'Grady Bros.
BUTCHERS

Have just opened an up-to-date butcher shop in the Lacombe Meat Market near Royal Hotel. A full line of fresh and salt meat will always be kept on hand. Prompt delivery. Phone orders receive prompt attention.

Phone 83

We are Quoting

Especially Interesting Prices on

No. 1 Best Grade Flour at	$3.75
No. 2 "Big Loaf"	3.50
Cream Soda Biscuits, 2 lb. cartons	.25
Jersey Cream Sodas, 2 lb. cartons	.30
Christie's Sweet Biscuits, per lb.	.25

We have a complete line of Ripe Fruit
Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Pears, Apples,
Watermelons, Oranges, Banans, Lemons

F. P. SWITZER
BARNETT Avenue — Phone 65

THE PIONEER Meat Market

Fresh Fish !

All kinds of Fresh Fish arrive by express every Thursday.

The choicest Beef, Pork, Mutton, Pork Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Hams, Bacon Spice Roll, Game and Poultry in season.

Dealer in
Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

W. F. PUFFER
Telephone 15
Lacombe — Alberta
Delivery at 9 and 11 a.m.

Victoria Hotel

LACOMBE
CHAS. LEHRMAN, Proprietor.

Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day

LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS
EXCELLENT CUISINE

FOR SALE

South African Scrip for sale. Money to loan. Write,
A. D. MABRY,
National Trust Building,
Saskatoon, Sask.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE

A quantity of Alberta Red seed wheat for sale, 1.00 per bushel, cleaned. Apply to O. B. Labaw, 1 mile east of Lacombe, N.W. ¼ 21-40-26.

Of Local Interest

From letters received from Revelstoke it is learned that the late Harcourt Poole, whose death we recorded last week, died from heart failure.

The demand for stockers was never so great in this district as at the present time. Young cattle are very scarce. One buyer in Lacombe reports that he could place several thousand head right in this vicinity.

The cutting of barley is now in full swing. There are some very heavy crops of this cereal in the district. Haying is taking up the time of most farmers in the district, and while the crop is not so rank as last year, a large amount of feed will be put up.

The new sale yards near the mill are now in operation. Sales of live stock, implements, furniture and all kinds of goods will be handled, and sales will be held at regular intervals. This should prove of great advantage to all who have anything to sell, and Mr. Bolt is now prepared to take entries.

The town council will this week make an offer to the Blindman Electric Power Co. for the purchase of their plant, subject to ratification by the ratepayers. The users of electric light in Lacombe are determined to have some system installed before winter sets in. Thousands of dollars are tied up in electric light fixtures, every business man in town having from fifty to three hundred dollars invested in this item. It is thought that the Power Co. will accept any reasonable offer from the town sooner than go to the expense of moving their plant to some other town. The council visited the plant this week and have had an estimate made of the cost of temporarily fixing the dam. If the ratepayers sanction the purchase of the plant, the town will immediately proceed to put the dam in shape and will also make arrangements to run the auxiliary steam plant at present installed at the mill. From the opinions of many who should know something about water powers, there appears to be little doubt of the Blindman being able to supply all the water necessary for the successful operation of the plant.

Look About You

You may see objects plainly—perhaps, yet at the same time be subjecting your eyes to harmful strain. You may need glasses, and yet not know it. If you are now wearing glasses, are you getting all the help you ought to get from them? Better make sure. Eye examination is not a tedious or troublesome process, and we will give you straightforward and honest advice. Only when glasses are absolutely necessary do we recommend them.

C. R. DENIKE
Jeweler and Optician
BARNETT AVE. - LACOMBE
"Sign of the Gold Clock"

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES

On Sale this week. Splendid for School Wear.

Fancy White Percale with Colored Dots, trimmed with fancy braid, very pretty.

Regular price,	$3.00	$2.75	$2.25
Sale Price,	2.00	1.75	1.50

Natural Linen, trimmed white braid,

Regular price	3.00	2.25
Sale Price	2.00	1.50

Little Boys' Buster Suits

Blue and White, and Grey and White Checks, trimmed with white linen and braid, embroidered emblems on shield,

reg.	2.00	1.50
Sale Price	1.25	1.00

Boys' Blouses

All well made of Heavy Galateas and Ducks.

Reg.	1.25	1.00	.75
Sale Price	.90	.75	.60

Mrs. G. G. MOBLEY, The Milliner,
The GLOBE STORE
NANTON STREET - LACOMBE

F. E. McLEOD

Successor to The W. E. LORD Co.

The Outlook for a Prosperous Season was never Brighter, and Fall Business should be very good. How much of this business will come our way depends largely on our efforts. We are making big preparations to secure our share of this Business. Large shipments of FALL GOODS have already arrived and more are on the way. Our Stock is all bought at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and will be sold accordingly. We are confident of our position in the retail trade, of our ability to serve you, and invite COMPARISON.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

Just a few pieces of ribbon placed here and there throughout clothes will add that daintiness which distinguishes the well-dressed from the careless.

Just in stock a shipment of lovely Taffeta Ribbon, Swiss manufacture, bought at much below regular value, and priced very reasonably.

We have all the popular shades and widths.

Wide widths, about 5 in., priced at only............... **25c.**
All other widths equally low from **5c.** to **25c.**

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

Cold weather will soon be with us. Don't you think it's a good plan to select your Fall Dress early. You not only get the first choice, but you have your clothes ready just when you want them.

We have a large assortment now in.

DELIGHTED WITH THE NEW Schram FRUIT JAR
DISGUSTED WITH ANY OLD WAY

"Schram" Automatic Sealer

Keeps fruit in perfect
-:- -:- condition. -:- -:-

Try the "Schram" this Season.

Fruit for Preserving and Table

Large Shipment of **B.C. Sugar** just received

Five Roses Flour — **Bran and Shorts**

F. E. McLEOD

BARNETT AVE. - LACOMBE

THE NAVAL QUESTION

PROVING A DIFFICULT MATTER FOR DELEGATES TO SOLVE

Deliberations of Imperial Conference on the Matter of Location of the Navy—British Government Has Confidence in Loyalty of Japan, but Canada and Australia Want Fleet for Protection of Pacific Waters.

London.—While the imperial conference had little difficulty in elaborating a scheme of the army, the delegates found the naval question a hard problem to solve. All the colonies readily agreed to pay a fair share of the cost of the navy, but discussion as to the particular form of the contributions disclosed a sharp difference between the admiralty and the Canadian and Australian delegates. This was particularly true with respect to Great Britain's recent policy in the Pacific. When the Anglo-Japanese treaty was concluded, Great Britain withdrew the greater part of her fleet from the China coast, and entirely abolished the North Pacific fleet, both of which could be used in conjunction with an Australian squadron to protect British trade, and British possessions in all parts of the Pacific.

The home government sees no danger in that part of the world and has full confidence in her eastern ally. The colonial delegates, however, persistently pictured Japan as a rival who might some day become possessed of a desire for more territory, they therefore while agreeing to contribute to the maintenance of the main fleet declared that the greatest energy should be exerted to provide defences for their own coasts and trade.

Australia already is building torpedo boats for the fleet. The admiralty believes that these fleets will prove of the greatest control. The fleet, they say, would come to the assistance of the country.

Canada's first ships will be modern cruisers, and the Canadians think that these should be placed in the Pacific. The home authorities on the other hand want them in the Atlantic, whence they could join the main fleet in the North sea on the shortest notice.

The delegates are in daily conference and the admiralty hopes that a scheme will be completed and ready for presentation in the conference on Aug. 19. New Zealand, South Africa and the smaller colonies have agreed to make direct contributions to the British navy and to depend on it for their protection.

Conferences to be Held in West

Toronto.—Thirty district laymen's missionary conferences will be held in Ontario during the fall and winter. A delegation of fourteen denominational secretaries, returned missionaries and prominent laymen, including several from Toronto, will make a tour west, holding conventions. They will be at Winnipeg Oct. 1 to 3.

From Winnipeg the delegation will visit Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Fernie, Cranbrook, Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Revelstoke, Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Golden, Vernon, Calgary, Red Deer, Strathcona, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Boissevain. The Evangelical association, which has a membership of 9,000, has just united with other denominations by appointing a secretary to establish a laymen's mission department.

Burns Sounds Warning

Calgary.—Patrick Burns, the pioneer packer of Alberta, states that farmers attracted by $1 wheat are selling off their cattle with a view to increasing their wheat areas. As a result the province will, if the present method of grain farming be continued, be forced to import beef within three years. Sheep have been imported from Australia and United States for a number of years, and two-thirds of the bacon used in the province is purchased in the United States. Stock values will increase rapidly but unless farmers have live stock to dispose of they cannot reap benefit from increased values.

Big Yachtsmen Pay Heavy Duty

Toronto.—Excitement among local yachtsmen caused by the action of the customs authorities in imposing a 25 per cent. duty on all foreign built yachts reached its height today when $20,000 was paid over to the customs authorities by J. C. Eaton, Aemilius Jarvis and George Gooderham. The money is being paid under protest and an effort will be made to obtain refunds from the department. Collector Bertram declined to say anything regarding the matter until a report had been submitted to the department at Ottawa. He declined to say what action would be taken regarding a number of smaller yachts, but it is understood these will receive immediate attention.

More Experimental Farms in Alberta

Edmonton.—"It will be necessary in order to keep pace with the rapid development of the country to establish more experimental farms in Alberta," said Hon. Sydney Fisher, who arrived over the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Fisher says he is visiting the west for the purpose of viewing the crop conditions and visiting various experimental stations throughout the west. He regretted the destruction of the crops by hail at the farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge. The minister said the government contemplated establishing more experimental stations in the province, as two were inadequate, but he could not fix the sites till he had investigated the conditions.

Lord Rosebery's Preface

London.—Lord Rosebery has contributed a preface to the permanent record of the Imperial Press conference. This preface to "The Parliament of the Press" not only constitutes an appreciation of the character and importance of the conference, but eloquently enforces its racial significance and the high imperial aspirations it inspired. The book itself will be illustrated, and will contain all the notable speeches, and a record of the various events in which the delegates took part.

Frozen Pigs From China

London.—The first consignment of frozen pigs from China to London within the records of the port medical authority was unloaded from the s.s. Palermo in the Albert Docks. There were in all 4,463 frozen carcases.

ARRANGING JOINT TERMINALS

Grand Trunk Pacific Will Have Fleet Of Ships in Oriental Trade From Seattle

Seattle.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, of London, president of the Grand Trunk railway system, and C. M. Hayes, of Montreal, president of the G. T. P., arrived in Seattle on their way to Vancouver and Victoria, to look after the interests of the road.

"It is our intention to have terminals to be used jointly with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in Vancouver," said President Hays, "as well as terminal facilities in Vancouver, and besides the operation of a fleet of ships in the Oriental trade, we are going to have a terminal in Seattle."

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and President Hays will go to Vancouver to close arrangements with the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the city of Vancouver for the terminals. The Grand Trunk officials will be met at Vancouver by President Howard Eliot of the Northern Pacific, and L. C. Gilman, assistant to Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern.

Will Resurvey Claims in Yukon

Vancouver, B.C.—The proposed introduction of the Dominion township survey system in the Yukon will straighten up many suits respecting the limits of mining claims, and will likely put an end to the litigation that has involved claim owners for many years. The details are now being arranged by Mr. E. Deville, surveyor general of Canada, who left Vancouver for Dawson a few weeks ago.

The absence of base or meridian lines has been partially responsible for the difficulties that have occurred ever since gold was found in the creeks of the Klondike. In staking extensions of discovery claims it often happened that locators, starting from different points, often overlapped each other's ground. This was especially true of bench claims or hillside claims. Frequently it happened that in measuring his ground a miner extended his posts over a divide and bumped into the territory of a locator who had planted stakes on a bench claim on the other side of the summit. As there seems to have been confusion as to the exact date of the location of many of these claims disputes were of frequent occurrence and resulted in expensive litigation. Under the new system resurveys starting from the original discovery claims will ensure the award of the exact amount of ground to which each locator is entitled.

Experimenting with Peat

Ottawa.—The government has begun the creation of an experimental station for peat. The station is situated on the southern outskirts of the city and the first experiments will be with peat blocks manufactured at Alfred, Ont., where there is an excellent peat bog.

This experimental station, which is under the care of Dr. Haanel, Dominion Superintendent of Mines, is fashioned upon the principle of those in Norway and Sweden, and will provide tests for the application of peat as a fuel. For instance, its value in the household will be examined and from that all the long way to its use for smelting.

Experts state that [illegible] supply of coal in Canada for fuel may be measured, while the supply of peat is possibly unlimited. Therefore immediate experiments with the latter are calculated to place the Dominion in possession of probably everlasting and wholly adequate fuel. Dr. Haanel is exceedingly optimistic as to the result of the experiments, which have proved of immense value in Scandinavia.

War is Inevitable

Constantinople. — War with Greece is believed inevitable. Troops massed on the frontier will be reinforced and the forts strengthened. The Turkish parliament is in extra session, endeavoring to raise war funds and the efforts of the ambassadors look hopeless.

Paris.—Fear of a Greaco-Turkish war has led the powers to double the number of warships stationed at Crete.

Berlin. —Telegraphing from Constantinople the correspondent of the Tageblatt says that Turkey's answer to the Greek note will have the character of an ultimatum. He adds that the opinion now is that war between Turkey and Greece is unavoidable and that an outbreak is near at hand. The forts around Salonica, the correspondent declares, are ready for war.

Medical Health Officer for the West

Edmonton.—Dr. A. E. Clendenan, of this city, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to the position of medical health officer on public works in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Dr. Clendenan will have general control of medical work on all public works in the four provinces under direction of Dr. Montizambert, director general of public health.

C. P. R. Insists it Can Handle Wheat

Vancouver.—Mr. Busteed, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., stated that The World was misinformed when it said that nothing was being done to prepare for grain shipments here, and that a letter had been received from Mr. Whyte, second vice-president, that he had not yet made up his mind about the matter.

Australia's Prospects Excellent

Ottawa.—The Canadian trade and commerce agent at Melbourne, Australia, reports that business conditions are likely to improve on the island continent. The season has been favorable in that the greater portion of the country experienced an almost record rainfall. Importers are looking forward to a good spring and summer trade and an expansion of exports is also anticipated.

Holbein Couldn't Make It

Dover. — Montague Holbein was forced to give up his attempt to swim the English channel when within six miles of the English coast. He was completely exhausted and restoratives had to be applied. The choppy waves sapped his strength.

Importing Workmen

Stockholm.—The strike is developing into an international affair through the importation of foreign workmen to take the strikers' places. Many newspapers have resumed publication and several trades have returned to work.

A GREAT WATER ROUTE

PROJECT TO CONNECT EDMONTON WITH WINNIPEG

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, is Greatly Interested in Improving Navigation in Western Canada—Believes that All-Water Route from Manitoba to Alberta is Worthy of Serious Consideration.

Winnipeg. — Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works, passed through the city on the way east, after completing a trip through the west which extended over seven weeks. He inspected important undertakings in all four western provinces and made special inquiry at a number of points where public buildings are being asked for.

In an interview the minister indicated that the public work which had interested him most deeply in western Canada was the proposal to improve navigation generally in the Saskatchewan and to open up water communication between the Alberta capital and Winnipeg.

This improvement, which would mean so much to this city, would, as the minister remarked, mean everything to the farmers living in proximity to the great stream.

Speaking of this important question, Dr. Pugsley said: "The possibility of connecting Winnipeg and Edmonton by a water route was brought to my attention again while in the province of Alberta, and I secured much additional information on the subject which I deemed worthy of the most careful consideration. The locks at St. Andrew's, on which a large sum has been expended, will soon be completed, enabling vessels traversing Lake Winnipeg to reach this city. By the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money it appears that it would be possible to secure water communication by way of the Red River, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river, between this city and Edmonton. The public benefit resulting from this improvement would be very great."

Edmonton Convicts Become Insane

Edmonton.—Two convicts of Edmonton penitentiary serving life sentences for murder, will be transferred to Kingston penitentiary, where they will be placed in the ward for the criminal insane. The men are Samuel Prior, of Wolseley, Sask., and Amadee Petreault, Battleford.

Prior was sentenced on March 26th, 1908, to a life term for killing a little girl whom he hit on the head with a stick and afterwards beat to death.

Petreault was sentenced on June 17th, 1909, for murdering a cormade, into whom he plunged a knife, the weapon penetrating the heart. His defence was that the man fell upon the knife by accident.

The men have both shown signs of dementia of late and have been pronounced insane by the physician. Prior's chief delusion is that he is a son of King Edward, and Petreault is of the belief that voices of unseen persons are telling him to perform certain acts.

Passenger Traffic Opening Postponed

Edmonton. — Unlooked-for difficulties have necessitated postponing the date for the opening of passenger traffic on the G. T. P. until the middle of September. Two of the special troubles have been the heavy rains, which retard progress in perfecting the roadbed, and the lack of men, many of the employees going out to work in the harvest fields. It is also announced that there will be no passenger service on the transcontinental from Winnipeg to Fort William this fall. It may be early spring before arrangements are completed to take passengers to the head of the lakes. President Hayes and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson are at present at the coast, and are expected to arrive in Edmonton the latter part of August. They will go through to Winnipeg over the G. T. P. line from Edmonton, and proceed from there over the transcontinental to Fort William.

Lemieux Act Violated

Ottawa.—Col. Steele, D. O. C., Winnipeg, who is now at Fort William, is keeping the militia department advised as to strike developments. It is not the intention of the department it is said, to make use of the militia to keep peace if a sufficient number of the permanent force is available to control the situation. A member of the department declares that while no board of conciliation was asked for by the strikers, and the Lemieux act has been violated by them going out without applying for the board, it is not the function of the department to enforce the provisions of the act. Action in that respect may, however, be taken by any one adversely affected by the strike.

Mine Officials Have to Work Plant

Springhill, N.S.—Perfect order is maintained by the coal strikers here. Officials are keeping the necessary mine machinery in motion, consequent on the unusual action of the U. M. W. in calling out men who have been in charge of the work of preserving the mine.

The policy in the United States and in western Canada is not to abandon a mine in case of a strike but simply to stop raising coal. Here in Springhill, in one blow the U. M. W. have stopped raising coal and all the men engaged in keeping the mine free from gas and water were also ordered to quit their jobs.

U. S. Labor Scarcity

Washington.—Reports made at the department of commerce and labor show that labor is much in demand on the farm as well as in factories. Through the department's division of information jobs have been secured for 3,000 persons in the last six weeks. Most of them have gone to the wheat fields of the northwest, while requisitions have been made on the department for unskilled labor to be employed in other lines of industry.

Rebuilding Bridge will Take Six Years

Ottawa.—Messrs. Noble and Holgate, the experts called in to consult with the Quebec bridge commission with reference to the disputed point as to the character of the piers and the nature of the foundations for the structure, have submitted their report to the commission, and it will be considered at a meeting in New York next month. It is estimated that the rebuilding of the structure will take six years.

NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME

Will Attempt to Follow Kipling's Advice and Will Locate Industrious German Farmers in the West.

Toronto.—A practical effort to follow Kipling's advice concerning the colonization of western Canada will be made by "Roblin Ltd.," a local real estate firm, which has launched a scheme of importing a splendid class of German settlers. Britain Foster, manger of the firm is leaving Toronto for the purpose of opening branch offices in Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton in connection with the movement. On a recent trip abroad Mr. Robins secured the co-operation of German capitalists in a proposition to relieve the congestion in the country by colonizing the Canadian west.

The idea is new entirely and is the largest land sale venture ever attempted. German and English financiers have secured immense tracts of western land which it is proposed to locate the industrious German farmers, selling them farms on easy payment plan. A guarantee that each farmer will come up to a certain standard, will go with each sale.

Mr. Foster will visit Vancouver to study conditions of immigration from the Asiatic continent.

Young Canada In London

London.—Lord Strathcona, who was accompanied by W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary of Ontario, welcomed the High school boys who have come from Canada as guests of "The Standard of Empire." By special invitation the boys went to the high commissioner's office in Victoria street, where a room was placed at their disposal. The venerable representative of the now great Dominion shook hands with each of them. It was a striking meeting—the old and the young, the makers of the future and the master of the past. "That little place!" said Lord Strathcona, almost whimsically, as he shook hands with the boy from Winnipeg, which has grown from a village into a great city since Lord Strathcona went to work in Western Canada. In a few words Lord Strathcona said he was glad to see the boys here and hoped that English boys before long would return the compliment by visiting Canada. The value of such interchange of thought and experience could not be over estimated, and "The Standard of Empire" was doing a great work in bringing typical representatives of young Canada to see the mother country.

Airship Service Across Continent

Galveston.—The International Aerial Navigation company is the name of a new organization here backed by a capital of one million dollars, having for its object the establishment of a freight and passenger airship service to all parts of the United States, Mexico and other countries. Dr. Frederick J. Fielding, the famous aeronaut is president, Dr. Fred Terrell, a well known student of aerial navigation, is treasurer, and Vories P. Brown is secretary.

An order has been placed for the first twelve passenger airships and they will be built in St. Louis. J. W. Oman, the inventor who has worked for twelve years to perfect an aeroplane, declares he has overcome all difficulties that beset other aviators.

Enclosing the machinery is an aluminum car, boat shaped to reduce wind friction [illegible] of such a nature that if the machine fell in water it would float like a boat. Equipped with wheels on the bottom it can travel on land. It will have parachutes on either side to be opened in case of accident. It is proposed to inaugurate the service by January 1 and will operate airships between Texas cities and Mexico City and St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and points in Canada.

America as Seen by Italian Historian

Paris.—Concluding a series of impressions of America which he gained during a recent visit to that country, Guglietmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, finds that the anti-plutocratic movement is essentially a struggle between the old traditions of the puritan democracy and civilization, gold, luxury, and pleasure, a repetition under modern and more complicated forms of the struggle which rent Rome for three centuries.

The rapidity of development, lightning changes in customs and the creation of a multiplicity of new needs, he says, eat up the large earnings of the people who, though they are living better and larger than the Europeans, unfortunately have not acquired the habit of saving. Signor Ferrero believes that while the anti-plutocratic movement is a triumph in some directions, it is destined to fail in others, because Americans forgot in their superb optimism and enthusiasm that the morality of modern civilization is improved.

Parliament Will Meet in November

Ottawa.—If the present expectations of the government are realized, parliament will be called to meet on Thursday, November 4. It is possible that unforseen contingencies may delay the opening until a week or even two weeks later, but the event is bound to occur by November 18. The estimates are being prepared by the various departments so they may be ready by November 4. The speech from the throne will contain an announcement regarding Canada's share in the naval defence.

Serious Fire at Coal Creek

Fernie.—Fernie was visited by another serious fire on Sunday, with serious results. The fire broke out in the Coal creek district, starting in the basement of the Miners' club rooms. The fire began at 6 p.m. and soon spread to the adjacent buildings.

At midnight the fire was under control. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. The buildings destroyed were the Miners' club, the Trites-Wood store and miners dwellings.

Strathcona to Visit Winnipeg

Winnipeg.—The local secretaries of the British association have received a cablegram from Lord Strathcona in which he expresses his definite intention of attending the Winnipeg meeting. Lord Strathcona states he will arrive in Winnipeg on August 24. Suitable arrangements are being made to entertain him. It is possible he will occupy the vice regal suite at the Royal Alexandra.

Thaw Goes Back to Asylum

White Plains.—The decision of Justice Mills has been handed down, and Harry Thaw must return to Matteawan. Thaw's lawyers announced that they would continue the fight. Thaw attributed the adverse decision to the intercession of Jerome.

THE POLICY IN INDIA

NATIVES ARE UNFIT TO TAKE PART IN COUNCIL

Eminent Geographer Criticises Lord Morley's Policy in Dealing with Indian Affairs—Believes that Government is not Ruling with Strong Enough Hand, and is Only Legislating for the Agitators.

Montreal.—Colonel Sir Duncan A. Johnston, K.C.M.G., who was a guest at the place Vigor hotel is on his way to attend the convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Winnipeg. Sir Duncan is president of the Geographical section, and an enthusiast over the honor reflected on Great Britain by the performance of Lieut. Shackleton in the south.

Colonel Johnston discussed the present situation in India at some length. "I think the government is not ruling with a strong enough hand," he said. Lord Morley is legislating for a few agitators, and not for the great mass of the people of India. The people of the country, as a whole, do not want to participate in the government, and if they did, they are unfit to do so. Neither do these agitators want them to have a part in the government; they want the power for themselves.

"In particular," went on Sir Duncan, "it is a mistake on Lord Morley's part to admit an Indian to the viceroy's council. For one reason, if a Mohammedan be chosen, the Hindus will be angry; and if a Hindu, the Mohammedans. Further, many matters are discussed before the council which it is not well should be spread abroad. British officials will keep things secret, but a native is likely to let a hint drop to some of his native friends. Still another objection is that people trust British officials, and they will not trust one of their own fellow-Indians."

"What do you think will be the effect in India of Japan's entry among the powers?"

"It is twenty or more years since I left India," said the Colonel, "and on that I am not qualified to express an opinion, beyond saying that it will make the problem more difficult."

SIR CHARLES RIVERS WILSON.

Something About the Man Who Supplanted Sir Henry Tyler.

There have been, at least, seven really dramatic moments in the history of Anglo-Canadian finance (says the Canadian Gazette, of London, England). One of them gave Canada, for weal or woe, her state-owned railway, the Intercolonial. Another dramatic moment set the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. upon the road of financial rectitude, as interpreted by British standards, and of prosperity. And among the other dramatic moments must be placed that which drove Sir Henry Tyler from the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to make way for Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. That was in 1895; and Grand Trunk shareholders and the Canadian traveling and trading public know how to appreciate the benefits accruing to them in the succeeding years. And it is under the stimulus of these later successes that the Grand Trunk is moving forward to the conquest of new fields through the instrumentality of its Grand Trunk Pacific enterprise. Born in London in 1831, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was educated at Eton and Balliol and began business life as a clerk in the Treasury Department of the British Civil Service. For five years he was private secretary to the Earl of Beaconsfield, and subsequently became Comptroller-General of the Office for the Reduction of the National Debt and Finance Minister of Egypt. His wife, whom he married in 1895, was the Hon. Beatrice Violet Mary Mostyn, sister of the seventh Baron Vaux, of Harrowden. In addition to his presidency of the Grand Trunk, Sir Charles is a director of the Alliance Assurance Co., Limited; chairman of the British Electric Traction Co., Limited; director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., and chairman of the International Syndicate, Limited.

A Newspaperman's Secret.

The late William Jarvis was one of the oldest and best known survivors in Montreal of the journalism of a generation ago. He had in his time been connected in one way or another with a number of the men and events which have made the history of Montreal and Eastern Canada. His remarkable memory preserved all these experiences, and he was thus able to make very interesting a "Thirty Years Ago" column on one of the Montreal dailies. In this connection it may be said that he had been a bosom friend of the late Fred Perry, who came into prominence at the time of the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal. And, though he never countenanced the report, it is said that William Jarvis was one of the last of those who knew the real story of the famous destruction of these buildings in the forties.

The Reindeer Herd.

The latest news from Labrador indicates that Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's community of reindeer is a splendid success. The number of the herd has increased to seven hundred, and all the animals are in the best of health.

In the training and domestication of the deer the doctor's staff has made astonishing progress, and for traction purposes they are rapidly superseding the fierce and treacherous sledge-dogs, and in time will take their place altogether. In addition to this the does give milk of exceptional quality, which affords excellent subsistence for children.

A Canadian Cantatrice.

Mrs. Cecil Edwardes, whose appearances in grand opera at Covent Garden this season have brought her much praise, is sister-in-law to Lord Kensington. She is a British Columbian; studied under Jean de Reszke; and made her first public appearance as a singer in oratorio.

Will Her Love Survive?

She loves me dearly, she declares,
This maid so sweet and pure.
All joys and griefs with me she shares;
Of that I am quite sure.
But as Time urges his career
From day to week and month to year
A small voice whispers in mine ear,
Say, will her love endure?

Me she cajoles with all the wiles
Her woman's wits contrive—
Embraces, kisses, tears and smiles—
But will her love survive?
Alas, I fear the years to be
Will change her attitude to me,
For at the present day, you see,
I'm fifty—she's just five!
—Stuart Furniss in New York Journal.

LUCK OF AN M.P.P.

How Bob Shillington of Temiskaming Got More Than His Share.

'Tis a lucky man has a pull with the cook. Mr. Robert T. Shillington, newly-elected member of the Ontario Legislature for the riding of Temiskaming, has not been long in politics, but has seen enough of life to appreciate the truth of the maxim. This summer he spent a holiday fishing in Temagami. Now, Shillington, M.P.P., erstwhile of Sparks street, Ottawa, may be a good fisher of men, and most lovers of Canada's National game know what he can do in front of a lacrosse net. But he proved a very poor fisher of fish on this occasion. He fished all day, and all he caught was one miserable little minnow-like specimen barely up to the regulation length.

It is the custom at the Temagami Inn, of which Dan O'Connor, locally known as the "King of Temagami," is proprietor, for successful fishermen-guests to carry their trophies around to the back door and there deliver them into the hands of the obliging cook. Then they await, with what patience may be theirs, the moment when the finny delicacy, all dressed and brown, shall be laid before them on the table.

Shillington gave up his minnow and proceeded to his place in the dining-room.

Now, it so happened that there were other Nimrods besides Shillington at the Inn that day, and all the fish caught were not minnows. Some few minutes before the district's Parliamentary representative arrived at the back door, two young fellows had also sought the portal of culinary bliss and delivered up a couple of beautiful black bass that were almost as large and weighty as the ones that figure in "got-off-the-line" stories.

These young men, with appetites as long as their lines, entering the dining-room and awaited the bringing on of the steaming repast. At last a waiter set before them a platter containing a square inch or so of fish. Swallowing the morsel they declared the sample excellent, and asked that the rest of the fish be brought on at once.

"The rest of the fish?" said the waiter, "There is no rest."

And then a row ensued. The successful fishermen were good talkers, and they fired some hot shot. They swore it was a put-up job—a swindle, and finally demanded an investigation.

Then it came to light that, by mistake, the two big fish had been served to Bob Shillington, M.P.P., but by that time he had eaten them both.

In the Senate.

The Senators of Canada are variously distinguished. Boucher de Boucherville, from Quebec, is the oldest, though only 87, a mere infant compared with some of his confreres, recently deceased. Hon. Hewitt Bostock, from British Columbia, is the youngest, just 45, almost too young for the company he keeps. There are also the wittiest—Domville, of New Brunswick, is our choice — and the wealthiest; and though all are wise, there must be one wiser than the rest.

W. Dell Perley, from Saskatchewan, whose death last week still further reduced the rapidly-thinning ranks of the Conservatives in the Upper House, was the biggest physically. Originally, a St. John River farmer, he went west in the first boom days of Manitoba, ignoring the maxim that a man is a fool who moves after forty. His first attempt at prairie farming was unsuccessful and he decided to return to New Brunswick. In a crowded shack at Brandon, which did duty for a hotel, on a cold, wet October night, he met Dr. Silas Alward from St. John, who talked Mr. Perley out of his fit of homesickness, and he returned to Assiniboia to prosper beyond his most sanguine hopes, and to become eventually member of Parliament and Senator for his adopted home.

Sir Wilfrid and Family Prayer.

The death of Rev. Dr. Williams of Montreal, recently, recalls a circumstance that concerns Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that is vouched for by a prominent public man of Toronto, says a religious exchange.

Mrs. Williams was a daughter of Mr. Murray of Quebec, one of the old Puritan stock. Up to the age of eighteen Wilfrid Laurier could not speak a word of English, and he went to live in the home of Mr. Murray for the purpose of learning English. It was Mr. Murray's habit to read a portion of Scripture and have family prayer every morning, and the French-Canadian boy was told that he might remain during these devotions if he wished to. He did so, and was a member of the family circle for about four years.

After he had become distinguished in the public affairs of the Dominion, a friend who knew of his association with the family of Mr. Murray, asked him what effect it had on him, and his answer was at once an honest appreciation of good living and a tribute to principle. Said Sir Wilfrid:

"The sterling integrity of character and uprightness of life displayed in the home of Mr Murray made such an impression upon me that I will never shake it off as long as I live."

In Search of Coal.

A party of prospectors has left Prince Albert on a six months' trip to the country lying between Isle la Crosse and Athabasca Lake. They have been sent out by the Lands branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior, and will work their way across to Fort McMurray by water, and return by dog trains. The object of the expedition is to discover definitely what coal deposits are in the north, and to find further outcrops which the Indians report to have found from time to time.

Indian Skeleton Found.

While workmen were digging clay in a brickyard in St. Boniface, Man., the other day they unearthed a skeleton of an old Indian in perfect condition. Upon his breast was a peculiarly shaped little cup, which had been filled with hazel nuts.

Caution in His Statistics

Visitor—How large a permanent population has the Gulch?

Bad Bill—Well, we've got about 407 livin' here, but with so much hoss stealin' and brace faro goin' on I wouldn't allude to anybody as bein' particular permanent.

Husband—"Why don't you have Bridget shut the kitchen door? One can smell the breakfast cooking all over the house."

Wife—"We leave it open on purpose. The smell is all that gets the family up."—Judge.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VIII.—Third Quarter, For Aug. 22, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xix, 23-41. Memory Verses, 26—Golden Text, II Cor. xii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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It was Paul's thought, if it should prove to be the will of God, to visit the places in Europe where he had been on his previous tour and then return to Jerusalem, hoping at some time to see Rome also. Meantime he sent Timothy and Erastus, two of his ministers, into Macedonia, while he tarried in Asia for a season (verses 21, 22). Remembering what we wrote in the last lesson of the little that is said of some disciples, we might easily forget that Timothy was one of the company were it not for an occasional reference to him. This is our first introduction to Erastus, of whom we read elsewhere in Rom. xvi, 23; II Tim. iv, 20. It may not seem like saying much for them to say that they ministered unto Paul, but for some years it was all that could be said of Elisha with regard to Elijah, "He ministered unto him" (I Kings xix, 21), and in doing this they as truly ministered to the Lord as those who ministered to Him personally when He was here on earth (Matt. x, 42). It is impossible to minister to the Lord sincerely without exciting the enmity of him who even dared to ask the Lord Jesus to worship him (Matt. iv, 9). He is the god of this world and may also be called the religious leader, for the vast majority of religious people worship him, perhaps unconsciously. No one can draw near to or worship the one only living and true God except by Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and by virtue of His atonement for sin, His great vicarious sacrifice.

That which is not the worship of God is the worship of the devil (I Cor. x, 20), whether it be the worship of Diana or Jupiter or Buddha or Mohammed or the professed worship of a God who saves people because they try to do right and to follow a Jesus who is not God and never suffered as a sacrifice for our sins. Like the men in chapter xvi who caused the persecution of Paul and Silas because their demon possessed slave was healed, and thus further hope of gain through her was gone, Demetrius and his craftsmen caused a riot at Ephesus because the sale of silver shrines for Diana was falling off through the preaching of the truth concerning the Lord Jesus Christ. Their cry that, not alone at Ephesus, but almost through all Asia, Paul had turned away much people from the worship of Diana was splendid testimony to the work of the Spirit through Paul, but that was not the aim of Demetrius. The testimony was like that of the Jewish rulers in Acts v, 28, "Behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine." Where is there such zeal today, such spirit filled men?

The cry of the opposition was: "Our craft is in danger. * * * By this craft we have our wealth" (verses 25, 27). What is the difference between that and the cry of the unrighteous rulers in many cities today who by oppression and theft have their wealth and yet have power enough somehow to cover up their misdeeds and to escape punishment, but who are ready to raise a great outcry against any who would attempt to put their iniquitous craft in danger? As to the condition of a multitude of churches, with their new theology dishonoring God and Christ and His word and filling the church with all manner of worldliness, what can we say but "How long, O Lord, how long," canst Thou suffer it? When teachers in our Sunday schools and even some preachers enjoy the Sunday newspapers, light reading of any kind, the theater, and such like, and consider those who renounce these things as only babes and undeveloped, and the cry from all sides is "Great is our Diana, whom all the world worshipeth!" can those who would be out and out for Christ lay to heart the advice of the town clerk of the city of Ephesus and "be quiet and do nothing rashly?" (Verse 36.) Yes, truly, for, though the heathen in heathendom and Christendom rage as they please and shout themselves hoarse in honor of their gods, we may well be quiet, knowing that "our Jehovah is above all gods and whatsoever He pleases He will do" (Ps. cxxxv, 5, 6). Jesus of Nazareth shall reign as King of kings and Lord of lords, and the kingdoms of this world shall become wholly His. Let us not be afraid, but speak boldly His word, for He is well able to take care of it and of all that concerns His kingdom.

Ephesus was filled with confusion, and the assembly was confused, and some cried one thing and some another, and the greater number knew not why they were come together (verses 29, 32). What a picture of the world lying in the wicked one! "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace" (I Cor. xiv, 33). Where envying and strife are there are confusion and every evil work, but that wisdom is not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish (Jas. iii, 15, 16). In verse 29 we are introduced to two more of Paul's companions with whom we can talk more fully and freely in the kingdom of all the events of that day if it shall then seem worth while, but all suffering here for His sake shall seem so small then that many things we now feel like desiring to know more about will not then seem worth a thought.

Reason To

Mr. Beetle—Yes; I have received a note from Mr. Snail, but I believe it is a forgery.

Mr. Worms—And why do you think it is a forgery?

Mr. Beetle—Because it closes "In haste."

"I want to exchange the hat I bought of you last week for another," said the lady, as she entered the milliner shop. "Everybody says it doesn't look good on me." "I'm not at all surprised—if you wear it as you are doing now," rejoined the milliner. "You have it on upside down."—Chicago Daily News.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

JUST THINK!

With half the labor, and at half the cost of other soap, Sunlight does the whole washing in half the time, yet without injuring the most delicate fabric.

Affix Was Necessary

School Teacher (enquiring the names of the two new pupils to place on the register) to first little boy—Now, my little man, what is your name in full?

First Small Boy—Tom Brown, sir.

Teacher—You should always add the "as" and say Thomas "Thomas" when giving your name in full. Then turning to the other he asked, "And yours?"

Second Small Boy—Jackass Jones, sir.

Modesty

The beauty (turning from long gaze in mirror)—"I do envy you!"

The Friend (pleased but incredulous)—"You envy me, my dear! I wonder why?"

The Beauty—"Because you can see the real me. I can never see anything but the mere reflection."—Punch.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is compounded specially to combat dysentery, cholera morbus and all inflammatory disorders that change of food or water may set up in the stomach and intestines. These complaints are more common in summer than in winter, but they are not confined to the warm months, as undue laxness of the bowels may seize a man at any time. Such a sufferer will find speedy relief in this Cordial.

Run of Mine

"They don't pension authors in this country." "No, but they would if some of them would sign an agreement to quit."—Atlanta Constitution.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

Artist—"See here, my man, if you would like to earn a shilling stand up and I'll sketch you." Tired Tim—"Wotcher take me for? Gimme ninepence, an' you can drawr me lyin-down."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"But what can you do, young man? Haven't you some special talent, as they say?" Applicant (dubiously)—"No—no, none that I can think of—except that I am a little bow-legged."

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

A Silly Question

He—What would you do if I were to kiss you?

She—That is for you to find out!

No Criterion

If mosquitoes mean a heavy crop the farmers around here will be rolling in money this fall.

He—Whenever you meet me you just give me a cursory glance.

She—I feel like swearing.

Wifie—I hear Jones got into trouble because he took his stenographer out to lunch.

Hubby—Oh, no; it wasn't that. It was because his wife found it out.

Good Definition

"Teddy, what is ice?"

Teddy ponders for words to express himself, and then explains triumphantly, "It's water that's gone to sleep!"

Johnny—That lady bought me a box of chocolates.

Mother—I hope you behaved nicely and thanked her.

Johnny—Oh, yes, mother; I did. I told her I wished dad had married her.

Mabel—I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing.

Sam—Oh, I assure you I did! You see, I had never heard you sing before.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Long hands, they say are a sign of refinement." "Yes, I have noticed that fellows who hold short hands are given to swearing."—Boston Transcript.

"Waiter, get me a newspaper so I can hide my yawns; this concert is so stupid."

"Yes, miss; I'll bring the largest I can find."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Did you ever catch your husband flirting?"

"Yes; that was the way I did catch him."

The Beggar—Sir, I was not always like this.

The Victim—No; last week you were lame in the other leg.

"More than 5,000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys," remarked the student boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in a patent-medicine almanac. "For the land's sake!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it wonderful what some animals can be trained to do?"—Chicago News.

The passionate rhythms of a popular waltz floated unmusically through an office in which the chief clerk of the firm was busily writing. "Frederick," he said to the lad responsible for the sound, "I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work." "I ain't working, sir," the office boy replied, calmly, "I'm only just whistling!"

QUINQUENNIAL ECHOES.

Toronto Ladies Still Talk of Their Strong-Minded Guests.

If the half were to be printed of what is being told about delegates to the Quinquennial Council in Toronto that town would not contain the writing thereof. There were adequate daily reports as to how the council occupied its business hours, but the private lives of its members while there is a subject which has been left to gossip, and some funny stories are gaining currency.

Some of the European visitors stopped at other points on their way to Toronto, and it is said that a Montreal family, returning to the city for a brief sojourn in their town house in preparation of their visit to the city, found entirely to their surprise, a prominent Teutonic delegate to the council occupying their house and bossing their servants. They deprecated her untimely arrival during their absence and the upset condition of the house, and assured her of their complete surprise. But their guest comforted her involuntary entertainers with the assurance of the great comfort of her entertainment, and her intention to remain until it was time to move on. Meeting later on in Toronto, the German lady was equally candid in informing the Montreal people that she was not being half so well entertained in the Queen City.

There is an old cricket story, which saw the light in the times when cricket matches never extended into the second day, about some Englishmen exiled to France, who desired to alleviate their homesickness by indulgence in the national game. They accepted a free lease from a wealthy landowner near the town of a generous portion of his pasture, and soon came to feel so much at home that their secretary wrote their benefactor requesting him to remove his cows from their cricket field. Some of the delegates must have been descended from these old cricketers.

A Toronto lady who bears a foreign name, but yields in loyal British sentiment to no one in the Empire, was called upon to entertain a lady from over the seas and one daughter. The expected guest asked the privilege of bringing another daughter, and eventually turned up with three daughters and a maid. No doubt the hospitable hostess, who has never winced under the hardships of synod time, began to understand why the quartering of soldiers used to be unpopular, and has ceased to be customary, especially when her enterprising guests turned her out of her own room.

Niagara's Age.

According to Mr. Spencer, of the Canadian Geological Survey, the great spectacle of Niagara Falls, as we see it to-day, has been about 39,000 years in the making. Mr. Spencer, in common with other geologists who have studied Niagara, believes that originally the cataract fell into Lake Ontario over three steps, or platforms, the first being 35 feet high, and the third being at or near the edge of the lake proper, instead of seven miles back up the river as at present. It took the stream 35,000 years to hollow out the first three miles of the gorge, but only 4,000 years for the other four miles. The difference of time in these two stages of the erosion, and of the cataract's recession of seven miles in all, is explained on the theory of a sudden and enormous increase of the volume of water, caused by seismic disturbance, or earthquake.

Formerly the Niagara River served as outlet to Lake Erie only. After the upheaval, the waters of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, which previously had debouched directly into Lake Ontario, were diverted into Lake Erie into the Niagara River, swelling that stream to six times its former volume. Mr. Spencer's figures, of course, can be taken only approximately, as even contemporary authorities are at variance as to how the Falls of Niagara have receded during the past fifty years—some estimates making it 1.28 metres per annum, others 1.52. Moreover, while the U.S. Geological Survey declares that the rate of recession of the Falls has increased during the last fifteen years, the corresponding Canadian official report shows that the rate has decreased some 66 centimetres per annum.

Elevators and Flour Mills.

The Department of the Interior has recently issued a map of that part of Canada lying west of the Great Lakes, showing the positions of grain elevators and flour and oatmeal mills, together with tables showing their individual and collective capacity. In the three provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are 650 grain elevators, with an aggregate capacity of 42,863,900 bushels. The terminal elevators at Lake Superior have a capacity of 20,102,700 bushels, and there are also transfer elevators at eastern points with a capacity of 14,626,000 bushels. Thus the total elevator capacity of Western Canada amounts to 78,016,140 bushels. Manitoba has 50 flour and oatmeal mills, with a daily capacity of 17,365 barrels; Saskatchewan has 25 mills, with a possible daily output of 3,365 barrels; while Alberta has 17 mills, with a possible daily output of 1,530 barrels.

Fish Freights.

In order to encourage the development of the Canadian fishing industry on the Pacific coast, where the bounty system prevailing in the Atlantic provinces does not obtain, the Dominion Government recently passed an Order-in-Council granting a bonus equal to a rebate of one-third of the express freight rates on all shipments of fish billed from Vancouver by Canadian fishing companies or Canadian fishermen to any point in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. This rebate or bonus applies to any variety of sea-fish caught in Canadian waters, including salmon, halibut, oysters, crabs, and clams.

Town Hall for Waifs.

Messrs. Trollope, of Victoria street, Westminster, London, have sold the premises in Kennington road, formerly used as the Lambeth Town Hall, to the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.

Reformed

"My lazy son has at last decided on a profession that he thinks he'll like."

"Good. What has he chosen?"

"He wants to be a lineman for a wireless telegraph company."—Exchange.

Number of Motor Car

A class of small boys was being taken in history. "Now, then," said the teacher, "Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55 B.C. Teddy Jones, what does 55 B.C. mean?"

"Please, sir, I 'spect that was the number of his motor car."

Kidney Suffering

IN THE SPRING

Backaches and tired feelings tell of weak kidney action—Prompt relief by using DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

No organs of the body are so susceptible to the quickly changing temperature of spring as the kidneys. Sudden cold waves mean chilling of the surface of the body, closing of the pores of the skin and over crowding of the kidneys at a time when they are already overworked in an effort to free the system of the accumulated poisons of winter.

The tired draggy feelings you experience and the weakness and pains in the back tell of a poisoned system and defective kidneys.

There is no treatment for kidney disease which will afford you relief so quickly as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and none which will so certainly cure the most complicated forms of this disease.

There is a reason for this. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills awaken the action of the liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, and thereby effect a thorough cleansing and regulating of the whole excretory system.

In this combined action Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique. There are no substitutes or imitations which possess this principle.

Mrs. F. O. Bacon, Baldwin's Mills, Que., writes:—"I was very sick last spring. The doctors said I must go to the hospital for an operation but I didn't want to. My liver and kidneys did not act and I suffered terribly. I then began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and nothing else, and am now fully cured and doing my own work for a family of seven."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Toronto.

Literary Note

"You write too much," said the critic to the author.

"But, my friend," replied the author. "I've got to live."

"How about your readers?"

"Ah, well—we were all born to die."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Now, Tommie," said the teacher, "you may give me an example of a coincidence."

"Why, er," said Tommie, with some hesitation—"why, er, why—me fadder and me mudder was both married on de same day."—Harper's Weekly.

Question of Degree

Mr. Slimpurse (after a decided refusal)—I know what the matter is. It's because I'm poor. You would marry me if I were rich.

Miss Gailie (thoughtfully)—Perhaps so; but you would have to be very, very rich!—Life.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmele's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

Bodies buried for 150 years have been found in Siberia in a perfect state of preservation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

"Remember," said the earnest inventor, "it isn't so very many years since the telephone caused laughter." "That's true," answered the man who has trouble with central. "At first it caused laughter; now it causes profanity."

It is an undisputed fact that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads has actually killed a bushel of house flies. Fortunately no such quantity can ever be found in a well kept house, but whether they be few or many Wilson's Fly Pads will kill them all.

"Is your husband all you thought he was?"

"Just about. But he doesn't come close to being all he thought he was."—Cleveland Leader.

Eyes Are Relieved by Murine when irritated by Chalk Dust and Eye Strain, incident to the average School Room. A recent Census of New York City reveals the fact that in that City alone 17,928 School Children needed Eye Care. Why not try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak Weary, Watery Eyes, Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain? Murine doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Is compounded by Experienced Physicians; Contains no Injurious or Prohibited Drugs. Try Murine for Your Eye Troubles; You will like Murine Try it in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids. Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Will Send You Interesting Eye Books

Yeast—Does your wife ever sit with her chin resting on her knees?

Crimsonbeak—No; my wife seldom sits with her chin resting at all.—Yonkers Statesman.

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Bobby—Please, pa, just one more.

Pa—All right. Well, what is it?

Bobby—Say, pa, who is going to bury the last man that dies?

"So Cholly is cured of his love for Miss Mennyplunks, eh?"

"Yes. Her father gave him the outdoor treatment."—Browning's Magazine.

Mr. Martin—Mr. Miller is after finding out why his cow went dry.

Miss Hogan—And what was it?

Mr. Martin—His, bye Willie milked the poor creature wid wan of thim new fangled dust sucking machines.—Puck.

M'GILL'S BENEFACTORS.

Lord Strathcona and Sir Wm. Macdonald Big Givers.

Lord Strathcona's recent gift of half a million dollars to McGill University for the completion of new medical buildings and the increase of the professors' salaries brings afresh to the mind the great debt which this university owes to its two principal benefactors — Lord Strathcona and Sir William Macdonald. So great is this debt that, without these two men, McGill to-day, instead of being a world-famous seat of learning, would be nothing more than a small college of parochial reputation. Lord Strathcona has always had an especial love for the medical department, and his donations have largely been in aid of this particular faculty. His most outstanding gift to McGill, however, was the palatial Royal Victoria College for Women, which he built and equipped at his own expense. Altogether, his gifts to the university must now approach $2,000,000, and, in addition, it must be remembered that he has given something like $1,500,000 to the Royal Victoria Hospital, which works in close connection with the McGill Medical Faculty.

Great as are Lord Strathcona's gifts, however, they pale beside those of Sir William Macdonald, which total at least $10,000,000, and probably exceed that sum by a considerable amount. Besides large amounts for endowments, McGill University is indebted to Sir William Macdonald and Lord Strathcona for all its more important buildings. Lord Strathcona gave the medical building and Royal Victoria College for Women, while Sir William Macdonald has given the Physics, Chemistry and Mining and Engineering buildings, together with the palatial McGill Union, used as a social club for the students, and last, but not least, the unique agricultural college at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. This latter is put in the above list at $3,000,000. Only Sir William himself and Prof. Robertson, however, know what the actual cost to him has been. It is known that the endowment fund is just over two million dollars, and it is commonly said among McGill men that the whole thing cost him $5,000,000.

Sir William is still in business as a tobacco manufacturer. He never advertises his goods, and he pursues the most conservative methods, not even having a telephone in his factory or in his house. Anyone buying imported tobacco from him has to send in with the order an accepted check for the import duty, and under no circumstances does he allow credit to extend over the end of the month, the only concession allowed being that those who do not pay may cancel their orders. Yet such is his reputation that he does an enormous wholesale business in chewing and smoking tobacco, and it is out of this business that he has made his immense fortune.

A peculiar thing is that Sir William not only hates the smoking habit but positively loathes tobacco chewing, and does his best to discourage the use of tobacco in all with whom he comes in contact. It is related of him that when he was visiting New Brunswick recently with Prof. Robertson a waiter who helped Sir William on with his coat, wishing to ingratiate himself with the famous philanthropist, remarked that he had smoked tobacco of Sir William's manufacture for fifteen years.

"A most disgusting habit," snapped out Sir William, turning on his heel.

A City of Canoes.

Gowganda might be called the City of Canoes. There is a Venetian aspect about the little six months' old silver city, for the waterways form the principal means of getting back to civilization or farther back from the frontier. Here and there canoes are dragged up on the shore, while others, sped by the paddle, strike westward, southward and northward during every hour of daylight.

At the foot of the main street a big white launch looms up alongside the flotilla of canoes like the Lusitania among a lot of river tugs or ferries. Tents dot the landscape here and there among the larger and more permanent buildings of log or board.

As Gowganda is supposed to be a dry town, a realistic touch is given by a sign which bears the words "Gowganda Saloon," but only soft drinks are served. Down at the water front is a unique institution called the "Gowganda Canoe Exchange." Another building boasts a signboard bearing the words "Quick Lunch." Three reading chartered banks carry conspicuous signs which indicate that the monetary business of the camp is well looked after.

To Redeem Old Coins.

The punishment for mutilating and attempting to pass mutilated coins is not generally understood, and is so severe that there is a reluctance to prosecute and as a consequence many innocent persons are put to inconvenience and loss, being only able to dispose of them as old silver at a mere fraction of their nominal value.

In order to relieve such persons and at the same time to keep the currency clean, the Minister of Finance has now authorized the assistant receivers-general to take such coins at a discount of 25 per cent. off their face value, so that they may be recoined at the mint.

Medical Reciprocity.

The Ontario Medical Council has appointed a committee to discuss with committees from Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces the subject of medical reciprocity. Manitoba has already appointed a committee, but British Columbia is not yet prepared to deal with the question. It is something little better than a scandal that the qualified Canadian physician of one province should be a professional outlaw in another.—Hamilton Times.

First Child Prospered.

Mr. J. Costello, who was the first white child born at Calgary, in Alberta, Canada, was endowed by the local authorities twenty-five years ago with a 25-foot plot of land. Calgary is now a prosperous city, and he has sold the plot for $18,000.

Wifey—Oh, John! I intended to get you a nice box of cigars when I was down town to-day, but I entirely forgot it.

Hubby—Thank you just as much, dear.—Cleveland Leader.

"I suppose," said a sympathetic neighbor, "that you will erect a handsome monument to your husband's memory?" "To his memory?" echoed the tearful widow. "Why, poor John hadn't any. I was sorting over some of his clothes to-day, and I found the pockets full of the letters I had given him to post."

WARNING!

An action has been commenced in the Exchequer Court of Canada against The Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. for damages, and an injunction in consequence of their making and selling a shingle which we claim is

AN IMITATION OF THE "EASTLAKE"

and which we are advised is an infringement of our Patent and Trade Mark.

The public is therefore warned against purchasing, selling or using such imitations, and anyone found so doing will be liable to the penalties provided by law.

THIS STAMP INSURES EXCELLENCE

TRADE "EASTLAKE" MARK STEEL SHINGLES

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

Manufacturers of

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

TORONTO - - - WINNIPEG

Boy Was Care Free

Little British girl to naughty brother—You'll catch it, you dreadful boy.

Boy—That's all you know, Miss Clever. Ma's out with the suffragettes and pa's hiding in the House of Commons.

Two friends who had not seen each other for several years met again, unexpectedly, as neighbors in a new suburban place. "Hallo, Bilkins! Who are you working for now?" asked Simkins, over the garden fence. "Same people," was the cheery answer. "A wife and five children."

The Retort Courteous

"I detest a liar above anything."

"Well, you're certainly not egotistical."—Bohemian.

Jinks—"That young woman may be a fine pianist, as you say, but there is no warmth to her touch."

Blinks—"I guess you didn't hear her play the Moonlight Symphony."

Jinks—"No; but I squeezed her hand."

She—"Sometimes you appear really manly, and sometimes you are quite effeminate. How do you account for it?"

He—"It's heriditary, I suppose. One-half of my ancestors were males and the other half females."

"I could waltz on to heaven with you."

The Girl (absently)—Can you reverse?—Yale Record.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"My husband doesn't mind walking the floor with the baby at night any more," said Mrs. Binks.

"Why is that?" asked Mrs. Jinks.

"He makes believe it's a marathon," said Mrs. Binks. "He covered the twenty-six miles before 10 o'clock last night."—Brooklyn Life.

Missionary—I hear your chief is an author.

Native—Yes, he has just finished a digest of European anatomy.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The largest coral reef in the world is to be found at the northern part of Australia. It is one thousand miles long and thirty miles in width.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—In June, '98, I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The effect was magical; in five hours the pain had ceased and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly,
A. E. ROY,
St. Antoine, P.Q. Carriage Maker.

"I must congratulate Jack on his golden wedding."

"Golden wedding? Why he's only just married."

"I know, but his bride is worth a million."—Boston Transcript.

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

Principal—Johnnie, I'm surprised that your French is so weak. Now think. Chapeau. What is that? What does your father throw up when he's merry?

Johnnie—His job, sir.—Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Like most ministers' families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father told her of a baby sister who had come in the night.

"Well," she said, after due thought, "I 'spose it's all right, papa, but there's lots of things we wanted more."—London Opinion.

Arabia still contains one of the most considerable areas of unknown land in existence.

The Russian gives more attention to the art of dancing than the people of any other nation.

The record of bone yield from a single whale was 3,100 pounds, which at the time was worth nearly $20,000.

Hereafter Salvador will have an obligatory analysis of all imported alcoholic beverages and canned goods.

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me why water runs down hill?

Johnny—'Cause it can't walk, I guess.

The Monks of Old London.

The monk was generally, at any rate in London, drawn from the ranks of the gentry and the aristocracy. He usually paid a good round fee to be taken into an abbey or a priory, and he lived for the most part in ease and comfort—often in luxury, as luxury was reckoned in those days. Many of the abbeys and priories were little less than high-class social clubs for younger sons. They were often as exclusive as the West-End social clubs are to-day. The monks of London frequently vied with the nobles in horses and hawks and hounds, and in every other accompaniment of a sportsman and a man of the world. They dressed in the latest and gayest fashion, with nothing to mark their special calling. They lived the fashionable and worldly life to the full.—Nineteenth Century.

Do Only "Dreadnoughts" Count.

The "King Edwards," "Lord Nelsons," and even the "Royal Sovereigns" are still formidable ships, and could render an excellent account of themselves. It will be many years before an enemy's fleet will be composed only of "Dreadnoughts," and therefore our older ships will be able to find opponents with whom they are evenly matched. Between two fleets, however, of equal numbers and equally well drilled — one of "Dreadnoughts" and the other of "King Edwards"—victory should declare in favor of the "Dreadnoughts."—"Navalis," in The Fortnightly Review.

Caught!

He was a smart junior, with a rising reputation for genius in the art of cross-examination. Said he to witness, a garrulous but alert old lady—"How much money had you in your pocket when you say it was picked?" "Four shillings, two sixpences, and a sovereign in gold," came the reply trippingly on the tongue. "Did you ever see a sovereign in anything but gold?" was the next question cynically put. "Yes; I once saw King Edward in a carriage."

Knew the Difference.

Little Bertha, aged eight, had come to the city to live with her grandmother for a few months and attend school, as the schoolhouse in the country place where her parents lived was too far away for her to walk.

On her first day at the city school the teacher, having ascertained her name and the fact that she was living with her grandmother, Mrs. Brown, inquired further:

"Well, Bertha, where is your grandmother's home?"

"Home?" responded the little miss, with cheerful promptness. "She ain't got any home. She lives in a flat!"—Woman's Home Companion.

His Happiest Days.

"Ah, my good man," said the millionaire, addressing the horny handed son of toil, "I envy you. I never have been as happy as I was when I had to carry a dinner pail."

"What wages were you gettin' then?"

"Wages! I wasn't getting any wages. My father had put me to work for the purpose of learning the business from the bottom up, and I was getting the experience I needed to fit me for the important position to which I was promoted two months later."—Chicago Record-Herald.

When the Exposition Opens.

Tjarks—I wonder if the girl graduates this June will get off the old chestnut about "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy?"

Bjenks—I hope not. If they wish to be up to date they should recite something headed, "Beyond the Cascades Lies Seattle." — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Silly Accusation.

"Well, of all things," exclaimed Kloseman, "he accused me of making a lie out of the whole cloth"—

"Ridiculous!" remarked Cutting.

"Isn't it, though?"

"Oh, very! Evidently he doesn't know how economical you are."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Why She Knew.

She—Mr. Reid is a man of superior intelligence.

He—How do you know that?

She — Because he admitted that I knew more than he did. — Boston Globe.

Filing an Exception.

"Is it lucky to pick up a horseshoe?"

"That's what they say."

"They're wrong. I picked up one with a fifty dollar tire today."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Anticipation

Mrs. Green—You have never taken me to the cemetery.

Mr. Green—No, my dear; I still have that pleasure in anticipation.—Judge.

Kindheart—"So your father's ill and can't work? It's very hard to have the breadwinner ill." The Kid—"Yes, sir, but it might 'a' been wuss; it might have been mother, an' she's butter-an'-cheese-an'-meat-an'-taters-an'-coal-an'-boot-an'-clothes-an'-rent-winner all in one."

BABY'S HOLD ON LIFE.

Baby's Own Tablets cost 25 cents a box. A box bought now may save baby's life. Summer complaints come suddenly, and carry away thousands of little ones every year. If the stomach and bowels are kept in order there is little danger of these troubles coming on. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world for preventing and curing stomach and bowel troubles. They can be given with perfect safety to the new born baby or to the well grown child. An occasional dose of the Tablets will regulate stomach and bowels and prevent summer complaints. The mother who keeps these Tablets beside her has a reasonable assurance that her little ones are safe. If you have not got a box of Tablets, get one without delay. Do not wait until trouble comes, it may then be too late. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Didn't

Jones—Ha! Ha! I thought you once told me that you couldn't bring your self to propose to a woman.

Brown—I married a widow.

"I want to ask you a question, pa," said Tommy.

"Ask your mother," answered the tired father.

"Well, but it isn't a silly question I want to ask you."

"All right" (wearily). "What is it?"

"Well, if the world was to come to an end and the earth was destroyed while a man was in a balloon, where would he land when he came down?"

At Coney Island

Customer—Bring us two hot-dog sandwiches.

Waiter—Certainly, sir. Do you want dachshunds? They're more expensive but they're longer.—Judge.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable; for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

"Owd George's wooden leg been giving him pain lately."

"Don't you be talkin' so foolish, Willum."

"It's sure enough. 'Is owd woman been a-whoppin' him wi' it."—London Opinion.

If every housekeeper would use Wilson's Fly Pads freely during the Summer months the house fly peril would soon be a thing of the past.

A new man, who had just been employed was told by the mistress of the house to scrub and whiten the pillars on the front porch. Some time later he appeared in the house carrying in his hand several faded sofa cushions, bedraggled and water-soaked, which he explained, it was simply impossible to wash as the feathers absorbed the water as fast as applied and the colors were not fast.—Louisville Times.

Mrs. Ascum—"I'm surprised to find you looking for another servant. I thought you engaged one yesterday."

Mrs. Hiram Offen—"Oh, she's a lady's maid. She merely waits on me. I'm looking for another one to wait on her."

"Yez know Casey, the contractor?" "Oi do." "Is he what ye'd call reliable?" "He is the most reliable man Oi iver knew. Whenever he tells yez anything ye can dipind on its not being so."

Mr. Thrifty—Doctor, I don't think much of that cough medicine of yours!

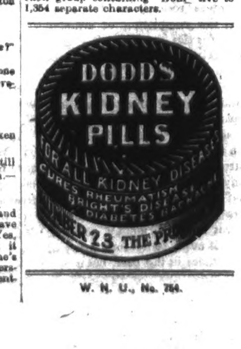
Dr. Curem—I am very sorry to hear that. What is the reason?

Mr. Thrifty—Why, there is so much of it dead waste!

Dr. Curem—Dead waste?

Mr. Thrifty—Yes; I hadn't taken more than a quarter of the bottle when my cough had gone, and there is the other three-quarters thrown away.

In their writing, the Chinese make use of at least 214 groups of signs, each group containing from five to 1,354 separate characters.



ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING TO HON. SIDNEY FISHER

Lacombe and District Meet the Minister of Agriculture at Public Meeting.

A large and representative audience greeted the Hon. Sidney Fisher in the Opera House last night, and listened with great interest to his instructive talk on the great work being done by his Department to further the interests of agriculture in Canada.

Before the meeting proper began, Mr. Fisher was presented with congratulatory addresses from the Town Council, The Board of Trade and the Agricultural Society, to which he very suitably replied.

Mr. Fisher said he was impressed with the great possibilities of this district from the view point of the mixed farmer, whom, he considered, was the only successful farmer. The work being done on the Experimental Farm here proved to him that the selection of Lacombe as the site for the farm had been well advised, as conditions were such that it served the needs of Central Alberta as no other locality could have done. He spoke of the good work being done by Supt. Hutton. He was sorry to learn that the Lacombe Creamery was not running. The dairy farmer in his opinion was the successful farmer. Dairy districts were the richest districts the world over. While the work in connection with dairying was very great, the results were manifest. He was sorry to see that even in this new country bad weeds were making considerable progress, but with the laws now in force thought that in a few years this evil would be remedied. He briefly outlined the work of the Experimental Stations. Crop rotation, with a view of conserving the fertility of the soil, was being dealt with on all the Experimental Farms. He referred to the good work being done by the Guelph Agricultural College, which he considered the greatest agricultural college in the world. He looked forward with pleasure to other visits to Lacombe in the future.

On the platform with Mr. Fisher were Mayor Sharpe, Chairman; Hon. P. Talbot, Dr. Clark, M. P.; W. F. Puffer, M. P. P.; John McKenty, and N. E. Carruthers.

This morning Mr. Fisher was driven through the district by Mr. Puffer and visited some of the farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Fisher is making a close inspection of all the dairies of the West and his visit will be attended with much benefit to the West. He is studying the actual agricultural conditions as they now exist in the West.

His visit is one of great interest, especially to the agricultural population of the West, and such a trip as citizens believe ministers of the Crown ought to make frequently. He is going through the grain-growing area of the provinces as leisurely as the time at his disposal permits, and is securing information with reference to the progress which the country has made and the needs for the future. Farmers' organizations and their representatives are being given the opportunity to discuss with him the needs of the rural population. His personal knowledge of the West will be of value to the provinces when the question of the Federal grant to the proposed centennial exposition at Winnipeg comes up for discussion in the Cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Fisher paid a visit to the West four years ago, when he was in Winnipeg in connection with the opening of the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition. "One of the items of the work of the department at that time," he said to the press recently in Winnipeg, "was the completion of arrangements for the sending of a good seed train to the West, with the object of calling the attention of the farmers to enormous losses sustained owing to growing weeds in place of wheat. We sent out the specialists of the department with this train and arranged for addresses in the cars at a great many points and for an exhibit of good seed, weeds, etc. The farmers of the west are now making a great deal of money and are doing it more easily than many of our farmers in the east, but a portion of them are not as careful as they might be in preventing the spread of harmful weeds. We hope to do something to create an interest in the efforts to lessen this evil. Whether anything special was accomplished by the work of the Good Seed Special I am not very sure."

Mr. Fisher is himself a practical farmer and has been one all his life. As a minister he has been full of initiative and has been ready to adopt any new method which appears likely to result in benefit to the people of Canada. One of the matters in which he has taken the greatest interest has been the improvement of conditions under which shipments of perishable Canadian products are carried to Great Britain. Thanks largely to his work Canada is now in this regard on equal footing at least, with the other countries of the world. The mechanical cold storage provided in the ships from Canada to Great Britain is the most modern and the most up-to-date.

For transportation from the interior of the country to the ocean ports there have been provided a complete system of refrigerator cars, the installation of which was aided, encouraged and assisted by the government. Refrigeration at the creameries and at country stores has also been encouraged and stimulated. The result of these changes has been that the export of certain Canadian farm products has been increased many fold during the past ten or fifteen years.

Speaking of the trade in fruit Mr. Fisher stated that the Fruit Marks Act had proved of the greatest value in connection with the export trade and also in connection with the supply of fruit to the consumers in Western Canada. All fruit shipped from Canada to Great Britain and all fruit shipments made into Canada from the United States must comply with the terms of this act. The increase of the trade with Great Britain as a result of betterment in the shipping facilities have been so marked that the representatives of the United States and Great Britain had warned their governments that if the United States shippers did not follow the lead of Canada in this regard they would be forced out of the British market.

Mr. Fisher has been an unexcelled advertiser of Canadian products and has been active in making provision so that at the various exhibits made in foreign countries the showing of the agricultural products of Canada have attracted universal attention.

Of Local Interest

Binder good as new for sale. $65. See Bailey.

For the second time, Harry Thaw has been adjudged insane, and will remain in the asylum.

George Skinner, of Stettler, paid Lacombe a visit on Saturday. He reports business good in our eastern suburb.

50c and 35c silk gloves closing out at 25c at Mrs. Mobley's.

Among our beds, springs, dressers and stands, we have some bargains for the careful buyer which will pay one to look into.—Morrison & Johnston.

Mayor Tice, who was taken seriously ill while in Lacombe last week, recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Stettler on Friday.

For a stove or range if in need of one see us, our line can't be beaten and our prices are always satisfactory.—Morrison & Johnston.

Ed. Barnett complains of parties shooting on his premises on Nanton St., and gives warning that any further trespassing will be prosecuted.

The time for the receiving of tenders for the construction of the Lacombe hospital has been extended until the 24th inst. See advertisement.

Typewriter for Sale. Apply Remington Typewriter Co., Edmonton. Machine may be seen at Western Globe Office, Lacombe.

The duck shooting season starts on Monday next, and petitions have been presented to the mayor asking that that day be declared a civic holiday.

C. R. Denike will open a branch of his jewelery business in Castor. He has purchased a site and is making arrangements for the erection of a store building.

Eight C. P. R. policemen were shot, three probably fatally injured, by strikers at Fort William, Ont., on Thursday last. The police opened fire on the striking truckers, who immediately began a fusilade. The riot act has been read and the Militia called out.

If Thaw escapes from the Lunatic Asylum in which he has been confined since the murder of White, he threatens to enter Journalism. He apparently has a wrong impression of the qualifications necessary.

Binder good as new for sale. $65. See Bailey.

The prize lists for the fall fair at Lacombe will be issued next week. The list has been carefully revised, and a larger amount of money is being offered in prizes than in any previous year. Several new classes have been added, and we think this year's list will compare very favorably with the lists issued by any Society in Alberta.

There is some speculation as to who will be the new Secretary-Treasurer of the Lacombe Agricultural Society, an appointment made necessary by the resignation of N. E. Carruthers. Two names are already mentioned in this connection, H. T. Bolt and James Gourlay. The executive will decide this matter at their next meeting.

Team of ponies for sale. $80. See Bailey.

The Western Globe Road Race starts from Gull Lake at 7 o'clock sharp on Friday evening next. All contestants are requested to be there at 6.45. Those already entered are Percy Harding, Chester Bower, John Pratt, Jas. P. McPherson, Ralph and Ray Johnston. Any further information may be secured at this office.

The report in some of the north papers to the effect that Lacombe was visited with a second disastrous hail storm on Tuesday last is without foundation. The damage done by the storm on the 1st has been greatly exaggerated by outside papers. From late reports the damage, while very heavy in some individual districts, was not at all general. One per cent. would be a fair estimate of the damage done in the affected area.

John Fincham wishes us to warn the general public that his auto is now almost ready for the road, and that it will be to their interest to keep all cows and other valuable animals off the roads in the vicinity. He will not assume liability for any damage done to live stock during the first two weeks' experiments. He says nothing short of a traction engine will turn him from the straight road, and even traction engines will have to show their superiority.

Frank, Thorp, the popular Bentley merchant, had an exciting experience at Gull Lake on Sunday. He sailed out of Brownlow's Landing with the intention of making a tour of the lake, but met unfavorable weather. On arrival at the south end of the lake his craft shipped a heavy sea with disastrous results, the boat turning turtle and putting Mr. Thorp into the wet. Fortunately Captain Brownlow, of the steamer Sea Gull, was at hand and rescued Mr. Thorp after a few minutes thrilling work.

Word was received in town yesterday of the death of Mr. A. E. Brethour, druggist at Blackfalds. Heart disease was the immediate cause of his death. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and had been located in Blackfalds for the past three or four years. He originally came from Ottawa, Ont. He leaves a wife and one young son to mourn his demise. Since coming to Blackfalds, the deceased has made many friends, by whom he was highly respected. The funeral takes place this afternoon to the Blackfalds cemetery. The sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. Brethour and other relatives of the deceased. Undertaker Bailey, of Lacombe, had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Gull Lake was never so well patronized as it is this summer. From the first of June untill the present there has been a continuous stream of tourists to this popular resort. Fully two thousand visitors have spent a holiday at the lake this summer, and from the good impression they take away with them, next year will see all available beech sites taken up. Visitors have come to Gull Lake from as far east as Winnipeg and from the Pacific on the west. Edmonton has sent hundreds of holidayers here, and every other town in Alberta has been represented. There is talk of another hotel being erected next year on the Welch property.

20 per cent. discount on all whitewear and waists at Mrs. Mobley's.

Messrs. Wilson & Ferguson, two well known produce dealers who have made their headquarters in Calgary for some years, have purchased the Urquhart property on Barnett Avenue East, and will convert it into a cold storage warehouse. These gentlemen purpose purchasing grain, butter, eggs, and farm produce of all kinds. They will deal principally with the merchants throughout the district.

A. Vickerson, of Boston, Mass., is in Lacombe on a visit to his brother, F. Vickerson, agent for Dominion Lands. There was quite a family reunion it being nineteen years since the brothers had met each other.

Cigars, tobaccos, pipes, cigarettes, and all smokers' supplies, at The Athletic Cigar Store.—F. McLear.

The School Board has secured the services of George Marion, of Vermillion, to fill the position of principal left vacant by the resignation of N. E. Carruthers. Mr. Marion has been principal of the Vermillion schools for some years, and is highly recommended as an educationist.

If you don't know the Pipe Man you ought to—McLear is his name.

The many friends of Kenneth Ross will be sorry to hear of his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, at the home of his brother in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. Mr. Ross was among the first settlers in the vicinity of Lacombe and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

G. H. Hutton returned on Wednesday from a trip through Southern Alberta, where he had been judging fields entered in the grain fields competitions under the auspices of the various Agricultural Societies. He reports crops in the south very good, and the farmers are preparing to more than double the acreage of winter wheat this fall.

Eleven lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the Okanagan Hotel at Vernon, B. C., on Tuesday last.

Monday next being a civic holiday, all business places in town will be closed. Both banks will be closed on that day.

P. Burns evidently fears that the time is close when he will have to pay a fair price to the farmers for their beef cattle.

The Western Globe Road Race, which takes place on Friday evening next is creating a great amount of interest in town. Seven entries are already in and several more are expected. The race will start at the bridge at the turn into Wieseville at 7 o'clock sharp. Mr. A. Belcher has consented to act as starter, and Mr. Geo. Hotson will act as judge. The course is from the bridge at Wieseville to a tape stretched across Nanton St. in front of the Western Globe Office. Runners can suit themselves as to which road they take when crossing the slough at Puffer's slaughter house—they can go around or straight across.

Mr. Burris and son Will, left yesterday for an extended trip through the Western States and coast cities. They will go direct to Denver, Col., and from there to Salt Lake City, Utah. Before returning they will take in the Seattle Exposition.

The Baths—Hot or Cold—at the skating rink, are now open to the public every Saturday afternoon from 1:30 to 11 o'clock. T. Cummings.

BORN.

Webster—At Morningside, on Aug. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster, a son.

Collier—At Lacombe, on Aug. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Collier, a daughter.

Stevenson—At Lacombe, on Aug. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, a son.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

At the request of a large number of ratepayers, I declare Monday, August 23rd a civic holiday and request all good citizens to govern themselves accordingly.

E. M. SHARPE, Mayor.

ALIX NEWS

E. Tate, after returning from Castor, has gone for a few days to Wetaskiwin.

W. W. Cartland, of Whitebrush, has moved into town, and is occupying the house formerly rented by J. Wakeman.

J. W. and Mrs. Sims, who spent two days in Edmonton, returned on Thursday.

W. F. Puffer spent a few days in Alix last week, and helped his assistants, J. R. Mackie and Guy Darland, to ship eleven loads of cattle on Friday and Saturday. Seven thousand dollars, it is said, passed into the hands of the farmers as the result of this shipment.

R. F. Sanderson's new building is a credit to the town. Who will be the next to erect a similar building.

Two gentlemen, representing the National Elevator Co., were in town this week making enquiries regarding the surrounding district with the view of putting up an elevator here. They seemed to be impressed with what they saw and heard.

L. M. Tronson, well-digger, has ceased operations at Nevis till after harvest.

Little Dorothy Darlow has been seriously indisposed for a few days. All hope for her speedy recovery.

H. C. Lincoln, of Ponoka, will take charge of the Alberta Pacific Elevator on 1st September. He hopes to move here about that date.

As a farmer from Coal Banks was driving some cattle to market on Friday, his horse stumbled, and he was thrown to the ground and had his collar-bone broken. After having the bone set by Dr. Graham he was able to proceed home.

The streets presented a lively appearance on Friday when cattlemen from all districts in the neighborhood were in town delivering their cattle to W. F. Puffer. The stores were busy and the merchants netted a goodly amount.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. is postponed to the last Tuesday of the month.

Allan Mitchell arrived from Bowden on Saturday night.

J. P. Dweak from Wenatchee, Wash., has purchased the Richard mine. After making certain repairs he intends to operate largely this winter. The greater part of the coal, he expects, will be shipped from Alix.

Farmers and others are looking forward to the Alix Fair on Sept. 29. The Exhibition Hall will then be occupied for the first time. The grounds are well situated and are very suitable.

W. F. Puffer, it is said, is about to open a meat market at Castor under the charge of Guy Darland. Guy will make it go.

Bentley News.

This last has been our home coming week. The last of the Bentley people have returned from their outing at Gull Lake. Mr. Putland and family home from Rimbey, Miss Ross back again to re-open school on Monday, and Miss Gibson of Edmonton, again visiting among her Bentley friends.

The opening service was held in St. Marys Church of England, Bentley, by the Rev. A. J. Patstone, Sunday evening. A good crowd was in attendance.

The M. W. A. Camps of Bentley, Lacombe, Blackfalds, and Rimbey have arranged for a picnic at Brownlow's Landing, on Labor Day, Sept. 6th, and every one is invited to be present. Races, games, water contests, steamboat trips, etc., are advertised and prizes in all contests for M. W. A. members, only. A basket dinner to be served at 1 o'clock. Everybody come, bring friends and full baskets.

Mr. F. Vickerson and brother stopped over Saturday night in our little village.

The steamer took several passengers across from Brownlow's Landing to Wieseville Sunday afternoon, and just before returning was hung up on a sand bar for an hour.

Rev. A. J. Patstone is gathering in the last of the subscriptions promised toward the new church, which will make it free of debt.

The Methodists of Bentley are expecting to build a new church in the near future, perhaps this fall. The Bentley Ladies' Aid have a fund of nearly $150.00 to go towards the building fund.

What became of the sail boat that went south on Sunday afternoon? Perhaps F. W. Thorp may be able to tell. At least he and his friend booked passage back on the steamer.

LACOMBE AUCTION MART AND FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Instructed by A. Wood Lee, Esq., of Ashcroft, B. C., I will offer for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, 28th August

beginning at 2 p. m. sharp

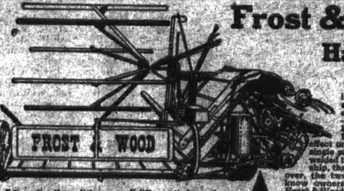
50 Head Horses

Comprising geldings and mares, some with foals at foot, majority broken to ride and drive single or double.

Terms Cash. No Reserve.

H. THORNTON BOLT, - Auctioneer.

Phone 100 P.O. Box 188 Doc. Gilmour, Clerk.



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Has a Strong "Back Bone"

Dropping into a furrow harder than intended, or accidently striking a boulder, does not "wreck" our No. 3—because it is built to stand more "hard knocks" than a binder is commonly supposed to encounter. The No. 3 Main Power Frame—the binder's "back bone"—consists of heavy pieces of steel firmly rivetted together. The Platform is connected to the Main Power Frame by a Double Steel Brace (see illustration). Hard work and rough ground have no effect on this brace. Certainly, no possibility of it sagging. Indeed, every single part of the No. 3 is of the best material, securely bolted, rivetted or welded to some other part. It's the QUALITY, in material and workmanship, that we put into our binders that enables them to beat, by five times over, the two or three seasons' durability-record of other binders. Why, we know owners (names on request) of Frost & Wood binders who have run their machines for 12 to 15 years, with practically no expense except for sections and oil.

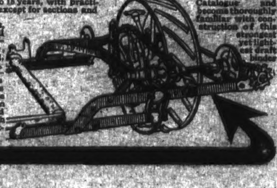
The No. 3 cuts, binds and ties all kinds of grain—whether light, heavy, short, long, broken or lodged. It's no "quitter"—never goes to the fence. You always can count upon the No. 3 to do more than its share of the hard work connected with Canadian Harvesting.

Write for Binder Catalogue and become thoroughly familiar with construction of this strongest yet lightest draft binder

"Canadian" conditions are "different" from those prevalent in other countries. It is well for the "Canadian" farmer to remember this. He will find it will pay him to purchase from a Canadian Company who know the requirements of the different sections and who build their machines accordingly. The Frost & Wood Co. have been manufacturing Farm Implements for the last 70 years and have the very best and most prosperous farmers as customers.

Frost & Wood organization covers Canada from Atlantic to Pacific. Branch Warehouses in New Westminster, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro and Charlottetown. Your "local" agent can thus on shortest notice obtain for you (if he hasn't it on hand himself) any Frost & Wood Machine or part thereof that you may desire.

The FROST & WOOD CO. Limited
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA



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Draying on Short Notice

Being well aquainted with the country intending settlers will find it to their advantage to call on us before locating. Parties buying C. P. R. Land Driver Free

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NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

Money to Loan on Improved Farm Property

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Shingle Mill Running.

We are now manufacturing first class spruce shingles. Sawing done to order or shingles for sale. Get prices. Rural Phone.

F. Butcher & Son.

100,000 feet of Spruce Lumber

All Surfaced and Sized, consisting of Boards and Dimension Stuff, Shiplap, Drop Siding & Flooring.

My terms are CASH, or time with approved security.

For prices and particulars apply

B. S. BURKE,
Lacobe P.O

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders for the construction of the Lacombe General Hospital will be received by the Board of Directors up to noon of August 24th, instant. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JOHN McKENTY,
Secretary.

Lacombe Pump Works

THRESHER'S SUPPLIES

Jenkin's Valves, Air Cocks, Oil Cups, Lubrictor, Injectors, Steam Hose, Injector Hose, Hard Rubber Suction Hose and Wire Lined Hose

Myer's deep well force pumps, brass cylinder, glass valve seat.

Myer's pumps of all kinds.

Two sizes of wooden pumps.

Cistern and tank pumps, hose, pipe and pipe fittings of all kinds.

Our prices are low and goods the best. Give us a call.

Brooks & Edmonds
Nanton Street LACOMBE

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS WILL VISIT LACOMBE.

Prominent United States Agriculturists will be Here on the 20th.

A distinguished party of agricultural experts from the United States will arrive here on the 20th inst., and make a tour of the district. Among the Company are Professor Thomas Shaw, St. Paul, Minn.; Orange Judd Farmer and Dakota Farmer, Herbert Quick, Springfield, Ohio, editor of Farm and Fireside; John Arthur Dixon, Chicago, Ill., managing editor of Home Life; Philip Eastman, Topeka, Kansas, editor of Capper Publications; E. E. Faville, Des Moines, Iowa, editor of Successful Farming; E. S. Bayard, Pittsburg, Penn., editor of National Stockman and Farmer; C. P. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., editor of Prairie Farmer.

The most interesting member of the party to residents of Western Canada is Professor Thomas Shaw, of St. Paul. For some time past Professor Shaw, who is as well known to experts in Western Canada as to those in the Northwestern States, has been engaged in work under the direction of the Great Northern railway. The undertaking which he had in hand was the solving of the problem of the preservation of the fertility of the soil of the northwestern States, a problem which is of as great interest to the Great Northern railway as it is to the farmers of the state.

"It would astound you if I were to tell you what the state of North Dakota alone, loses each year in fertility. I have made the most careful estimates on this subject and the showing is almost appalling. The same thing is true of the farm lands of western Canada, the conditions in the two countries being identical. No country can continue indefinitely to ship out its fertility. The end must come at last. The lands of the Canadian west, like the lands of the American northwest, show a most remarkable fertility, and it is astonishing what the yield has continued under the circumstances. The yield of wheat must continue to fall, as it is falling in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

"I estimate that in wheat and flax alone the state of North Dakota is shipping out each year fertility to the amount of fifty million dollars. It would cost this sum annually, if the farmers had to buy what they are losing, as the farmers of the east have to buy it. You will understand from this fact, what the problem of the preservation of soil fertility means.

"During the past few years I have been engaged in inducing the farmers of the state to grow crops which have not been previously grown, chiefly fall wheat, clover and alfalfa. As a result of this work, three hundred farmers in various parts of Dakota and Minnesota are now planting fall wheat. My request is that each individual farmer would sow one acre. I have stated that I would not accept responsibility for the loss of any crop beyond one acre, but there are farmers in the state who are sowing one hundred acres. The advantages of raising fall wheat are numerous. If it gets through the winter, the danger of loss is very slight. The yield is larger, and the crop matures at a different time, so that the farmer can harvest it without extra help.

"We are also making tests in connection with the growth of clover and alfalfa. Farmers have been operating for many years in the Dakotas, and still no one knows now, whether these crops can be successfully grown in the state. Careful tests have been made at the various experimental stations, but we expect to secure information in the next few years from the tests of the farmers which will indicate more clearly just what we can expect in connection with the growing of clover. The advantage of the growing of clover is that it enriches the soil and provides forage. It is computed that clover in one crop puts into the soil enough nitrogen and humus for three crops of wheat.

"We are also seeking to induce the farmers of the northwestern states to cultivate the Canadian field pea. The plan which I am suggesting is that the crop should be harvested by hogs. This method could not be adopted in Ontario, but it is possible in the Dakotas and in western Canada. A crop of peas would pay the farmer as well as a good crop of wheat, the expense of harvesting would be saved and the soil would be enriched."

Herbert Quick, of Springfield, Ohio, editor of the Farm and Fireside, is another of the party whose visit will be of especial interest. Mr Quick is as deeply interested in the important subject of inland waterways.

If the inland waterways of the West were developed, it is the opinion of Mr. Quick that the question of freight rates would be solved. A great deal of work along this line is being done in the United States at the present time.

A Woman Worth the Money.

Mrs. Ellen Young has been appointed superintendent of the public schools of Chicago at a salary of $10,000 a year. That is a good deal of money to pay for a school superintendent, and some there are who would think that it was too much money to give to a feminine superintendent, but the trustees who pay the salary know whom they have appointed and, apparently, have no misgivings on the matter.

Come to think of it, we should have no misgivings as to the future of the public schools of Chicago under her management after reading the following statement which was made by Superintendent Young:

I think it is time to lay more force on the old plain forms known as the three R's. You see, there have been great changes in the educational world in the last ten years. The old methods were inadequate for the modern child. An era of fads began. Much that is good was added to the old log schoolhouse curriculum, but much that was useless was added also. What was at first a movement in the right direction has become now a move in the wrong. For that is the way man progresses—in zigzags, ever upward. The time has come to put a check on the fads and to ask ourselves which of them are really useful. We must not confuse the real purposes of teaching by too many trimmings.

Here is a superintendent that is a superintendent. Encourage the fads to see if anything will develop from them and then, in the event of "nothin' doin'," get back to the bedrock of solid essentials. Cut out the frills and trimmings and give the kiddies a chance to remain young as long as it is possible for them to do so.

The trouble with the schooling nowadays—and it applies to Canada just as much as it does to the States—is that the time of the youngster is taken up with that which satisfieth not, and that the necessary time to master the essentials is not given to the work.

The best thing to do is to eliminate the flimsy and to bank on the bedrock principles.

State Insurance in New Zealand.

The Parliament of New Zealand will at its coming session consider the Annuities Bill which has been framed by the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward. The measure proposes to provide state insurance as well as annuities, and is described as the most far reaching measure of the sort ever framed in any country. It is a contributory thrift scheme, supplementary to the Old Age Pensions Act already in operation in New Zealand, and provides an annuity, at the age of sixty years, varying from $2.50 to $10 a week, according to the rate of contribution. The taking advantage of this will not deprive an annuitant of his right to an old age pension under the existing system. The new scheme which Sir Joseph Ward is seeking to introduce will also provide against sickness and accident, and in case of the death of a husband and father, it will make a provision for the widows and orphans. Under the provisions of the Bill a contribution of 30c a week, begun by a man at the age of 25, who afterwards marries and has, say, four children will secure for him a pension of $2.50 a week at the age of sixty for the rest of his life. It will also provide him with an allowance of $7.50 a week during any period of incapacity, that is, an allowance of $1.87 for each child dependent upon him. He will have the right at any time to obtain a refund of all he has paid in, less any benefits he may have received from the fund. If he dies leaving children under the age of fourteen, a sum of $1.87 a week will be paid for each child to the widow so long as she has dependent upon her any child under that age.

Sir Joseph Ward, in setting forth the details of his scheme, explains that its chief benefits will be available to parents supporting children, on the principle that those who are bearing the burdens of parenthood are entitled to greater consideration from the state than single men or women with no responsibilities. Like the annuities system introduced in this country by the legislation framed by Sir Richard Cartwright, the existing system in New Zealand, by which every person can provide himself with a pension in his old age, and the proposed extension of that system by the addition of an insurance scheme, is designed to encourage thrift and the moral benefits involved in thrift. It is a scheme for enabling those who are prepared to help themselves to realize the best results from their thrift, with absolute security.

Experimental Farms.

Frank Mantel, writing in the Canada West, writes an interesting article on the experimental farms of Manitoba, Alberta and B. C. He has the following to say of the Experimental Farm at Lacombe:

No chapter in the history of western Canada's development is of greater interest or more significant than that dealing with the experimental farms which dot the country here and there, and with the men who have been instrumental under the Dominion government in making these farms the recognized power in agriculture they now are. Spencer A. Bedford and James Murray in Manitoba, Angus Mackay in Saskatchewan, G. H. Hutton and W. H. Fairfield in Alberta, and Thomas A. Sharpe in the valleys of southern British Columbia, are names with which to conjure among the farmers, for they stand for actual—not theotretical—success, and for scientific yet practical farming.

Lacombe is the site of the experimental farm for central Alberta. The work being undertaken here has special features, such as ascertaining the suitability of the north country to the production of fall wheat, alfalfa, clover, large and small fruits. The work of the soil-packer in the conservation of soil moisture is also being exhaustively studied. From its inception in 1907, the work has been in the charge of G. H. Hutton, B. S. A., another Ontario-bred Guelph graduate who first answered to the call of the West at that time. Mr. Hutton graduated in 1900, and spent the intervening years prior to his coming west in reorganizing the home farm, an occupation which is popularly supposed not to appeal to college graduates. Like the other Guelph graduates in the West, Mr. Hutton left his mark on the life of Guelph college an institution, by the way, which has nine hundred students in agriculture. He was president of the College Y. M. C. A., and also the champion wrestler of the institution two honors, we make bold to say, that are seldom vested in the one individual at one and the same time!

Good Crops in Western Canada.

The Ottawa agricultural bulletins supplement the high opinions that have been expressed in reference to the increase in this year's crop of wheat, when compared with that of last year.

Last year in the five provinces Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the area in wheat was 6,610,300 acres and the estimated yield at this date was 130,263,000. This year the wheat area has been increased to 7,684,300 acres, or 1,074,000 acres more than last year chiefly in the Western provinces.

The returns estimate that the yield in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year will reach 157,464,000 bushels as against 110,524,000 last year, or a gain of nearly 47,000,000 bushels.

In barley a crop of about 6,000,000 bushels is expected over that of last year, and in other cereals corresponding increases have been made.

All in all, it looks like a mighty bright harvest year for the Canadian West.

A. W. Kent, the Lacombe Paperhanger, Decorator, Painter, Grainer, etc., has just received his new stock of wall paper for 1909. Those who are going to have papering done, would do well to come and select their papers while they have the full stock to select from, and name their dates when they want it put on, as I am expecting a busy season. I sell white lead, linseed oil, putty, varnish, paints etc. 40 years experience.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE
EDMONTON
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Business College
Two Good Schools under one Management. - WRITE
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A. E. Aunger, D. D. S. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
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Preservation of the natural teeth.
Crown and bridge work a specialty

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TEACHER OF
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Painting in Oils and Water colors
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School
: Days :

Are rapidly approaching. Call early and make your choice of the necessary stationery and school requisites, copy & exercisebooks, slates, pencils. We have an extra special line in 15c. tablets this session. Its quality and quantity are unequalled in the province We would also draw your attention that we shall have a full line of school books including the supplementary readings. Do not forget us when you start out to equip yourself for the coming season. We have the goods that are sure to give the utmost satisfaction.

The Alberta
Drug Co. Ltd.
L. OVERTON, Mgr.
Phone 7 Residence Phone 62

COLLIE DOG LOST.

Reward will be paid for recovery of Collie Dog (yellow). Answers to name of "Master." Name on inside of collar.

GEORGE STOREY,
Lakeside.

The Liquor License Ordinance

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF HOTEL LICENSE

Application has been made by George W. Bell and W. G. McMillan, for consent to the transfer to themselves of the license granted to George W. Bell in respect of the Grand Hotel, situated on lot 24, Block 4, Alix, Alberta.

If necessary this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held at Lacombe on Tuesday, September 7th 1909 at 3 o'clock P.M.

Dated at Edmonton this 6th day of August 1909.

S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General.

Its too hot these days to Bake !

Better ring up No. 5 and have us send you what you need in Bread, Cakes or Pastry

What about your preserving peaches? No crop in B. C., and now is the time for California Peaches.

Blackberries this week.

Fresh Fruits of All Kinds

Fullerton & Graham

The Star Livery,
Feed and Sale Stable
Good Horses and Rigs Draying a Specialty
Baggage Transferred. Satisfaction Guaranteed
NANTON STREET, North LACOMBE
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LAKE VIEW HOTEL, GULL LAKE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON
For Further Particulars Write or Phone
Good Rooms and Beds
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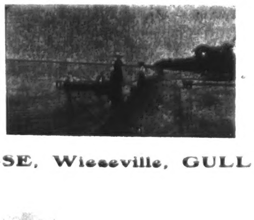
Terms Reasonable



W. WIESE, Wieseville, GULL LAKE

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Massey-Harris Agents at Lacombe

Binders
The Massey-Harris Binder is the strongest binder on the market. Once a person uses one of these binders he always is our friend.

Mowers
The No. 16 New Improved Mower is guaranteed to cut where others plug. The extra heavy broad faced wheel, strong gear, long pitman, roller and ball bearings, brass boxings, raised leger plates and high speed of this new mower makes it an ideal implement, second to none.

Rakes
Our rakes give A 1 satisfaction. The teeth are all oil-tempered and are guaranteed not to break in the roughest of ground.

Shocker
We are agents for the O.K. Shocker. Come see it. It will be worth your while.

Harness of all Kinds at Moderate Prices.

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Harness and Saddlery
If you need any of the above goods see my stock
I have the best stock ever brought into Lacombe
PRICES RIGHT
W. L. Elliott The Leading Harness Shop

Coal, Wood, Ice
If you want COAL, WOOD or ICE with prompt dispatch
Call up Phone 76
Refrigerator Ice 25c. a Block
SOFT WATER, 50c. a barrel. TERMS REASONABLE
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Reserve Fund 4,400,997
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We receive deposits of $1.00 upwards and allow interest at highest current rate

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Manager, Lacombe Branch

Bowman-Sine
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Carry a complete stock of British Columbia Cedar and Fir Lumber, Shingles and Lath.

Native Boards and Dimensions, also Windows, Doors, Mouldings, &c

Lime, Portland Cement, Wood Fibre Plaster, Building and Tar Paper

Get our prices before you buy as we will not be undersold.

L. B. BROWNE, Manager, Lacombe Yard

LOCATION OF PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Tregillus Writes a Strong Letter, in which He Discusses Important Question.

To the Editor—

At the very successful irrigation convention held last week in the prosperous city of Lethbridge the burning question was the "location of the agricultural college" which aroused quite as much interest and discussion as the important question of irrigation.

Those who had an opportunity of discussing the location question with the premier, members of the senate, and officials of the department of agriculture, certainly had some eye openers.

Previously I had refused to believe that Premier Rutherford would insist on placing this college in his own town, in face of the strong and increasing opposition of the tillers of the soil; but hearing him declare his intention, of which he made no secret, was a revelation to me. He implied that the voice of the people, expressed, in the majority given him at the last election, invested him with power to place the college where he pleases, and Strathcona is his choice.

While it is true that the Rutherford government was returned by the people's majority, it was to show our appreciation of the good work accomplished (and it is only fair to say that for amateur legislators they did well) and to give them the opportunity to carry out the policy which they outlined at the time of the election; but the location of the agricultural college was not at issue at that time.

The Hon. C. W. Cross (admittedly the shrewdest of our politicians) did refer to this question at his meetings in different towns, but I repeat it was not a question at the last election, and if the premier takes our token of appreciation for work done, and promised to be done, as a license to act in this arbitrary manner, he may find that "the people" and "the majority" will be represented and embodied in some other person, after the next election.

It seems preposterous that a senate composed of representatives of various professions and trades with only one representing agriculture (and he holding a government position, must naturally swing into line if he values his position) led by the principal of the university, should take upon themselves, to settle the most important question that has yet come before the people; without any reference to the people following the calling although they compose some 80 per cent. of the whole population of Alberta; more especially when it is known that some members of the senate and others are working with a due sense of favors to come.

It is readily admitted by every one, the premier included, that agriculture is the most important industry and that agricultural education is most urgently needed, yet every other class of education has been provided for, while this has been neglected. If agriculture is as important as all admit, it should be considered accordingly and the Agricultural college should have been the first to be established.

Those who care to give any thought to this matter can easily see from the upward trend in values of agricultural produce, how closely the consumer is treading on the heels of the producer; we need this college also for purposes of research, as our very existence depends on the way we cultivate our lands. Those of us who have followed this phase of the question know the way the soil is being searched for her mysteries and how she is being made to yield them, but work of this kind although as necessary and important in this province as any other, has not yet been touched.

The great railway magnate, J. J. Hill, stated recently that the timber of the United States would be gone in 10 or 15 years, and in the same paper in which this statement is made I read that the scientists of the department of agriculture of the United States have discovered that a better quality of paper can be made from corn stalks, than from wood of any kind, showing the inestimable value of scientific research.

I give this example to illustrate the importance of having suitable professors for both agricultural teaching and research.

The question of economy is so often given as a reason for having the college at Strathcona, for instance, that one professor of chemistry could take all the classes on this subject, would undoubtedly be the most extravagant kind of economy. As every one knows, agricultural chemistry is quite apart from any other branch of this science, and a specialist is needed for teaching and research, and one discovery equal to the one alluded to above, would pay for the establishment and upkeep of all the colleges on the American continent.

This question of a college forming a part of the university and under university management is not a question to be handled with kid gloves, but must be taken up in earnest by those of us who honestly wish to see our agriculture take the place it is entitled to, and it would be cheaper to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to put up an extra building or so in Strathcona (if the premier has set his heart on having more buildings on the university grounds) and pension the professors who have been promised positions on the staff or give them a handsome honorarium to recompense them for the work they have done in trying to mould public opinion, and for their disappointment in realizing their expectations, than allow such a calamity to happen as locating the agricultural college at Strathcona under university management. Every agricultural college in operation in Canada today is a separate institution, and the one at Guelph the most successful in the world, then why should not Alberta's have the same opportunity.

As a supporter of the government I very much regret having to take this stand, but the premier's expressed determination to place the college at Strathcona leaves me no other course. It is my honest conviction, also, the conviction of a greater number of farmers than the government has any conception of, that to allow this would be as Senator Talbot stated "the severest blow that the agricultural interests of this province could possibly receive."

Our legislature has been basking in the sunshine of political prosperity for such a long time that some of its members have had a severe touch of sunstroke, which has left traces of that fatal (no future usefulness) disease that only the most drastic remedies can wholly eliminate, and unfortunately this disease is infectious and liable to affect other heads of departments.

We must therefore regard it as our solemn individual duty and one that we owe to prosperity, as well as to the present generation, to see that those among our legislature and executive who are afflicted are either cured or if beyond the cure stage supplanted.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

WHEAT IS DRIVING THE CATTLE OUT.

P. Burns Says in a Few Years Alberta May Have to Import Beef.

P. Burns sounds a message of warning to the farmers and ranchers of Alberta. It is the story of the cattle passing away and is of interest to all the people of the west.

And this is the burden of the warning, "Take heed, ere it be too late, or in three years, perhaps in two years, Alberta will be compelled to import its beef for local consumption. Importing beef into Alberta will mean that householders will pay two and three cents per pound more than they do now for their meat."

A few years ago Alberta was the home of immense herds of cattle. There were then many ranching companies, each shipping annually from one to four thousand head of cattle. At that time, like today there were two sources of demand, local consumption and foreign markets but then the population was small and a large proportion of the cattle was exported. Indeed this province was considered a factor in supplying foreign markets.

Today things are changed. Ranching companies have ceased operations. No longer are the lumbering, swaying herds of branded cattle tramping over the prairies. A blade of grass has risen from the soil and made wheat king. In its splendor of gold wheat has banished the herds of cattle and has fenced grazing ranges. It has established a prosperous realm in which every farmer is its subject.

Dazzled by dollar wheat, many farmers are now selling their stock to make room for more wheat. Therein lies the danger of which Mr. Burns gives warning. If farmers continue to sell their breeding stock, Alberta will no longer be in a position to supply the demands of home consumption; on the contrary, it will be forced to import beef for its rapidly increasing population.

Mr. Burns has been in the cattle business for over a quarter of a century. Like Hon. Frank Oliver, he vividly recalls the bumps of Red River carts driving over the prairies. He knows the cattle business from Alpha to Omega. He knows every pulse-beat of the market. His accurate fore-casting of conditions has brought him wealth. Withal, Mr. Burns has remained one of the people, because, while shrewd, he is generous, and while laboring for his own success, he has helped others to prosperity.

In the interest of farmers, Mr. Burns says, "Keep your cows for breeding. We are today shipping cattle which should be kept at home. If stocks are thus depleted, in three years' time we will be forced to import beef into Alberta."

Mr. Burns' warning by no means implies that farmers should return to the days of ranching, when the brand of a firm appeared on the flanks of ten thousand cattle. It is merely that they begin, or continue, stock raising systematically. "It is not wise," Mr. Burns says, "for a farmer to put all his land into wheat or root crops." Even when a farmer follows a rotary system to protect his soil it may be that certain years the crop may fail. The farmer should then have something to fall back on, and nothing will provide the full measure of protection needed in those days of distress as the stock raised and ready for market.

"Today," Mr. Burns says, "some farmers want to sell all their cattle to be relieved of the trouble of caring for them. They say, 'I am crowded out and want my land for grain.' This is a ridiculous statement when the country is full of grass. If a farmer keeps only a few cattle, so as to be in a position to sell even ten head a year, he would realize a handsome sum yearly. Now listen, what would that cost? The cattle graze all summer and can be carried through the winter months on straw and rough feed which otherwise would be lost."

Statistics corroborate Mr Burns' statement. Despite greatly increased demands in Europe for beef cattle, despite a reported shortage of 800,000 head of cattle in the foreign out-put this year from the United States, the estimate made by provincial authorities of available cattle in Alberta for shipment to foreign markets in 1909 is 35,000 less than in 1906. It is an astounding fact that last year, of 61,810 cattle shipped to Europe, 55 per cent. were females, most of which should have been kept here for breeding.

A few figures in this connection may prove of interest. They show the cattle shipped export from this section of Canada during the past three years, with an estimate of the number available this year for foreign markets.

EXPORT

1906	41,[illegible]
1907	42,960
1908	61,810
1909, up to July 31 about	18,000
Estimate of second half of 1909	22,000
Total expected for 1909	40,000

These numbers together with the rapidly increasing demand for home consumption are making a heavy drain on the cattle available in this country and if conditions do not change there is every reason to believe that next year there will be none for export.

Furniture. In this department we have some odd pieces of furniture which we will dispose of at big discounts. Morrison & Johnston.

TEES.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed next Lord's Day, August 22nd, in the Presbyterian Church, at the close of the afternoon services.

Services will be held every Sunday in the Presbyterian Church at 4.15 p.m. instead of the evening, beginning on August 15. Everyone is cordially invited. A pleasant helpful hour is assured. Sunday School takes place immediately after the service for three quarters of an hour.

The Presbyterian Guild will meet in the church on Wednesday, August 25, at 2.30 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all interested in the Guild.

A bazaar, supper and entertainment is being arranged by the Guild for Wednesday, Sept. 15. A good program is expected. Kindly keep this date open.

LACOMBE LIVERY,
Feed, Sale and Exchange
STABLES

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

That they have now stocked up with a complete line of first-class horses and rigs for hire at reasonable prices. Give us a call.

Phone 81

Careful attention paid to feed horses left in our care.

P. H. WINTER.

Attention Farmers and Dairymen

Do you need a Cream Separator—one that will last you 25 years? If so write me a post card. I will put a Magnet Cream Separator at your place in competition, against any other one sold. No special favors asked, only inspect and try for yourself, notice a few points.

The wife can stop, wash and get ready to use again—The Magnet—in five minutes—only 6—pieces all told to wash—One piece steel skimmer—double ball bearing, low down tank, easy to turn, easy to clean—A guarantee given with every Magnet—clean skimming; absolutely impossible for our bowl to run rough or wobble. Write or call on.

D. C. EBERSOLE,
Singer Sewing Machine Agent,
Lacombe, Alta.

Blackfalds Property for Sale and Rent.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Improved and Unimproved Lands for Sale on Reasonablo Terms from $8.00 upwards.
SOME GOOD SNAPS.

Apply to,
JAMES MCNICOL,
Blackfalds.

Bankhead Coal
White Star Coal
— AND —
Stove Wood
FOR SALE

APPLY TO
T. Cummings
PHONE 52

MONEY
TO LOAN
ON
Improved City or Town
Real Estate.

Bring or send your plans and specificationr to our office and we will figure on them.

The Great West Permanent Loan Co.

FRANK VICKERSON,
AGENT
LACOMBE ALBERTA

GOVERNMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

NOTICE TO
ENGINEERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by E. W. [illegible] a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers [illegible] Province of Alberta at

Red Deer [illegible] 14th
Innisfail 16th
Olds 17th
Didsbury 18th
Lacombe 20th
Stettler 21st
Ponoka 24th
Sedgewick 26th

at 9 o'clock, a.m. for the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for [illegible] under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act 1906.

Application for examination should be made to the above named Inspector [illegible]

JOHN STOCKS
Deputy Minister
Department of Public Works
Edmonton, Alta., July 20th, 1909

Subscription Offer

Western Globe.

While "The Western Globe" enjoys a very large circulation in this district, we are not satisfied—we want every resident within a radius of forty miles to take our paper.

* * *

We do not believe in giving premiums consisting of other newspapers as an inducement. The Western Globe is the only newspaper we are interested in, and we will make the following offer in an effort to double its circulation.

* * *

All NEW SUBSCRIBERS can have the "Western Globe" mailed every week to their address for one year on payment of **50c. JUST HALF PRICE.** Present subscribers can, upon paying up arrears, secure the paper for another year for **50c.** All subscribers who are paid in advance can also avail themselves of this offer, and secure an extension of one year for **50c.**

* * *

This offer is only good during the month of August and will not be repeated.

* * *

The "Western Globe" contains all the local and telegraphic news is a ten page paper and is considered the best country weekly newspaper published in Alberta.

Subscribe Now

Eggs, 20c. per doz.

A. URQUHART & CO., Ltd.

Butter, 15c. per lb.

FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY - - SUMMER GOODS CLEARING CHEAPLY

A Visit to Our Store 'Tween Seasons Now Lands You Among Surprising Bargains.

Fingering Yarns

Many a good housewife is already buying her yarns, preparing warm things for winter betimes. Our 4 ply Scotch fingering yarns, are now to hand and include all the best colors and shades.

Special Price **80c.** per lb.
Canadian Yarn **60c.** "

Hose Supporters

Children's New Victoria, pair	.10
" Snap-on Velvet Grip	.12½
" Heavy hose Supporters	.15
Ladies' Favorite "	.30

and also a variety of styles ranging up to 50c. per pair

New - SUITS - New

Latest Weaves, Color Tones and Patterns
Complete range of sizes--small and large

It is another shipment just to hand of the UP-TO-MINUTE STYLES that have already more that doubled our sales in this section. And not only are the goods the best ever shown in Lacombe, but also the VALUES ARE THE BEST

$25.00 values for **$18.00**	Suits in Quiet Overchecks and Stripes, Weaves fine as Silk, Highest Standard in Cut and Trimmings.
$20.00 values for **$14.50**	Perfection Shoulder Form in all those Suits. Linings and interlining the best, giving permanent shape.
$15.00 values for **$11.50**	The Lower Priced Suits are all made in the Best Style, same as the Higher Priced Ones.
$12.00 values for **$8.75**	Coats with Close Fitting Collars, broad shoulders. Pants hang perfectly, will retain their shape.

Footwear Specials for Men

These are a special purchase, made at a price that enables us to share our Bargains with you. There are **120 pairs** Dice Box-Calf Skin and Dongola Shoes, light to medium weight, for fine wear, regular 2.75 and 3.00 values for

$2.00 per pair

Men's and Youth's Oxfords

Another lot which it is desirable to clear, and which are bargains to buy at reduced prices.

Black and Tan, Kids and Patents

$5.00 values	$4.25 values	$3.75 values
for **3.75**	for **3.15**	for **2.90**

Ladies' Neckwear

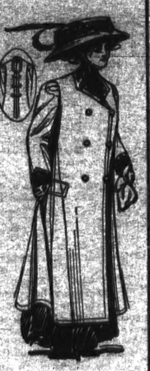
JUST IN.

A Nice Assortment of the Latest **Ideas and Novelties** Moderately Priced.

Ladies' Fall Ready to Wear Garments

Arriving.

This Department will be better stocked than ever before



Millinery Opening

This event is being arranged for early in September, and will be in charge of a capable milliner sent to us by the leading House in this line.

Our Clearing

Of Summer Lines presents an array of bargains that should not be missed. They are going at **Good-bye Prices** as advertised in last week's paper

AUGUST

is always a quiet month, but notwithstanding, we have to make a determined

and final effort

to get rid of all remainders of Summer Lines. It will not pay us to carry them, and this is your opportunity to get more than ordinary values.

Economy

is the key to many of your problems, and buying with us during the next few weeks will result in good, round, substantial economies in every department. We always make good our promises in this respect,

And 'Tween Seasons

such as this we are compelled to make sacrifices which it is good business to make.

Railway Fares

will be paid by us on the terms formerly advertised,

and freight paid

on Shipments and on Eggs and Butter shipped to us. Your produce is always as good as cash, and we settle all balances in your favor with GASH.

PRIZES

for the Best Letter of suggestions for advertising:—

A First Prize of $10.00
A Second " of 7.50
A Third " of 5.00
A Fourth " of 2.50
In Goods will be Given.

Letters should not exceed 250 words, and must reach us not later than 11th Sept. Ladies only are eligible to compete as it is their ideas we are after.

We Look for Really Helpful and Bright Ideas.

And we are willing to pay for them. We expect that many who may not secure a prize, will merit some suitable acknowledgement. Never mind grammar, spelling and writing in the letters, for success will not depend on these. We have already received a number of letters containing suggestions we mean to adopt.

Footwear Staple Values

The Best Value for Your Money **Is What** we are giving at all times in this Department. A trial of any of our lines will make you a steady customer for them.

Fall Lines OF Underwear

are now being opened up. We are anticipating your wants in this important Department Fall is almost here

Blankets

We are Better Prepared than at Any Time before to show you values in **This Line**

Dark Grey Silver Grey and White and Flannelette Blankets.

Linoleums - Carpets

We are HEAD-QUARTERS for you in **this Department**

The range and variety of stock we show you, and the undoubted values that we can give you, cannot be bettered—there are no better values to be obtained.

Dishes

for HARVEST TIME and Threshing Time

Cups, Saucers and Plates

We are well stocked with all lines.

IMPROVED GEM Fruit Sealers IMPROVED GEM

The Improved Gem are the best. The improvement consists of the glass being stouter, and of even thickness throughout. The top of the sealer is also ground to a perfectly smooth finish, and they are put up in stout pasteboard boxes, very much superior to the former ones. Our Prices are

PINTS **90c.** QUARTS **1.15** HALF-GAL. **1.40**

Table Ware

for HARVEST TIME and Threshing Time

Spoons, Knives and Forks

We have a good range for you to choose from.

GARDNER ON WARPATH

He Lays Down the Law to the Members of the Limekiln Club.

MUST CUT OUT BIG WORDS.

Brudder Jones and a Few Others Told to Be More Careful In the Future and Not Attempt to Swallow the Dictionary.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

BEFORE Brother Gardner arrived at Paradise hall to open the regular semimonthly meeting of the Limekiln club it was rumored around that he was on the warpath, and various members were shaking in their shoes while the routine business was being disposed of. When that had been cleared away the president arose with solemn face and looked around and began:

"My frens, dar am one sartin subjick on which I has becum weary of talkin' to you, but I find it necessary to say a few words agin. Dat subjick am de use of big words in your conversation. I has told you how silly and foolish it all am, but some of you still persist. De Lawd has giben you words in which to express yourselves, but you hain't satisfied wid 'em. You want sunthin' bigger and better. You has bought mantel mirrors and cuckoo clocks on de installment plan, and you feel dat you must have a lot of big words to match 'em. Brudder Giveadam Jones, please stand up."

"DE UNWILLINGNESS OB DE INCOMPATIBILITY."

"Yes, sah," was the reply as Mr Jones stood.

"Up to a month ago, when you bought an eight dollar rug for your parlor, I could foller your conversashun, but since dat time it has got away from me. Fur instance, I was in a grocery three or four nights ago to buy some tea, and you cum in to git some oatmeal. You hadn't seen me yit when you remarked to de grocer dat de unwillingness of de incompatibility seemed to you to predicate a total desirability fur seberal years to cum. De words was English, Brudder Jones, but I went home and worried ober 'em most all night. Did dey relate to airthquakes?"

"I dunno, sah."

"Did you mean dat we wuz gwine to have wah wid Japan?"

"I dunno."

"Did your words relate to yaller fever or cyclones?"

"Reckon not."

"Did you know what you did mean?"

"N-no, sah."

"Jest shot 'em right off at de grocer to let him understand dat you was some pumpkins, eben if you was a black man? Was dat it?"

"Reckon it was, sah."

"It relieves my mind to hear it. I didn't know but you was loose in your head. Jest shot 'em off at de grocer, and do you know what he said when you went out? He axed me if it wasn't dangerous fur sich darkeys as you to run at large. You missed your mark when you shot at him. Don't shoot any mo', Brudder Jones. If you keep it up you'll be taken fur a gibberin' monkey [illegible] purfessor of languages. Now and den you come ober to my cabin to borry a dollar. When you cum and talk common words I kin understand. Should you cum and shoot off big words at me I might think my life in danger and go fur you wid de spade. Your fadder showed his good sense when he named you Giveadam. It's a name dat rings plainly on de drum of de ear, and eben a leetle child kin understand it. Be as sensible as your fadder. You may now sot down and rest your knees, and Brudder Lemuel Johnsing may take your place."

Brother Johnsing stood up and drew a long breath and prepared to sell his life dearly.

Brudder Johnsing's Mistake.

"Brudder Johnsing," said the president, "you am one of our new members. You cum from de souf, and you gib out dat you had attended college down dar. Am I right?"

"Yes, sah."

"Bekase you had attended college you went around shootin' off big words makin' de rest of us feel small. Arter hearing you make use of 'chirological,' 'coagulatory' and 'crpytology' I wrote a letter down dar, and I hev de answer befo' me. Brudder Johnsing, you shorely did attend college. You was de janitor of de institushun, and you didn't miss a day. How many mo' big words did you copy from de dictionary and bring up heah wid you?"

"'Bout a hundred, I reckon," was the honest reply.

"Thank you. Sum folks would have lied about it. Will you kindly lend de rest of dose big words to me fur a week or two?"

"Yes, sah."

"I want to make an experiment. I's got a pig in de pen dat has lost his appetite. I want to stand befo' him wid a pail of swill in one hand and dose big words in de odder and see if I can't bring him back to his feed. It may be dat de pig has got beyond understandin' my plain English, dat's all. And now a word wid Brudder Syntax Green. He's fast asleep ober dar by de stove, and sum of you wake him up gently fur fear he may hev a weakness of de heart."

The brother was aroused and brought to the mark, and when he had got his balance the president said:

"Brudder Green, you and me happened to be at de butcher's at de same time de odder evenin'. I wanted bacon, and you wanted liver. De butcher asked us what we thought of de Taft administrashun as fur as it had gone, and I didn't answer him. I left it to you. You was ekal to de emergency. You replied dat owin' to de circumlocushun of de prevailin' deciduous consternashun of unqualified jurisdiction you was not prepared to answer his question offhand. Did you notice de effect your words had on him?"

"No, sah."

"You should hev noticed, Brudder Green. He went red and white and den stood and stared at you wid terror in his eyes. He am inclined to apoplexy, and he come widin a a hair's breadth of hevin' a stroke den and dar. Don't work dat on him any mo'. He am a man wid a wife and five chillen, and it would be a mournful thing to cut him down in his prime. If you want to git dem big words off just find a tramp and take him up an alley and whisper 'em in his ear. When he draps dead you run fur it. You may now return to your nap, and I will hold a brief conversashun wid Brudder Samuel Shin."

Brudder Shin's Turn.

Brother Shin rose up with shaking knees and advanced to the chalk mark on the floor. The president looked down on him paternally and said:

"Brudder Shin, I didn't expect to see you heah tonight. Am you shore dat it was safe fur you to cum out?"

"I hain't bin sick, sah," was the reply.

"No? Hain't you had spells of rumblin's in de head?"

"No, sah."

"Hain't had dizzy spells and roarin's in your ears?"

"No, sah."

"Hev you had a doctor examine you mentally to see if your head was bein' unscrewed from your shoulders?"

"Of co'se not. Nuthin' ails me."

"'Deed, but you take a great burden off my mind, Brudder Shin. You am a charter member of dis club, and when I heard dat you had all broke down I was feelin' powerful sorry about it. So you am feelin' as well as eber?"

"Yes, sah."

"Lemme congratulate you. You was in a street kyar a few evenin's since, and I was ridin' on de hind platform. De white man sittin' next to you axed you if you thought spring had come. You straightened up, put on de dignity of a guv'ner and answered dat from hevin' keerfully prognosticated de equilibrium of de prerogative you was inclined to assimilate de understandin' dat spring was clus at hand. Do you recall de incident?"

"Yes, sah."

"Was it your intenshun to make an impreshun on dat white man?"

"I—I reckon it was."

"Den let me tell you dat you succeeded. He cum out on de platform and advised me to open an idiot asylum in connection wid dis Limekiln club, and I hev already consulted an architect about a new wing, dat's all, and we will now break de meetin' in two an' go home widout any big words over it, jest common words, and jest go home in de same old way as al'us."

M. QUAD.

Accessories.

"I'm going in for poetry," lisped the sweet young thing.

"Real, heartfelt poetry," thundered the man of letters, "is only written in a garret."

"Yes; I've heard that. So I've fitted up a beautiful Turkish den in ours."—Washington Herald.

In Silhouetteville.

"Oh, John, don't you wish we could sit here and spoon forever?"

"Yes, dearest. But let's go now. I think I hear the dinner bell!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dad's Homecoming.

Pa at last the hallway wins
In the dark,
And instanter both his shins
He doth bark,
For the hatrack now, you see,
Isn't where it used to be.

Pa his way doth slowly make,
Has to grope;
Steps upon some mushy cake—
Drat the soap!—
Then we hear a heavy fall,
Followed by a plaintive call.

Ma a cleaning day has had—
Bless her heart!—
But she failed to furnish dad
With a chart.
Fetch a light from overhead.
Let us pilot dad to bed.

—Kansas City Journal.

Vienna's Hunting Exhibition.

The first international hunting and field sport exhibiton will be held at Vienna from May to October, 1910, under the patronage of Emperor Francis Joseph. A notice from the publicity bureau says: "The exhibiton promises to be a first class attraction, at which nearly every country will be represented. Not the least interesting feature will be an instructive section, giving not only a picture of the various historical and modern methods of hunting, together with the various weapons in use, but also containing a collection of ancient hunting literature."

An Ice Telephone.

In laying the telephone wires to the Regina Margherita meteorological observatory on Mount Rosa it was found impossible to use either the overhead or underground method. The snow and glacier ice prevent the latter and the fear of storms the former. On the other hand, an insulated cable would sink in the ice if laid on it. So the plan has been tried of laying the wire on the ice itself, trusting to this for insulation. This is the highest telephone line in Europe, the observatory standing at a height of 14,508 feet.—

STUDYING ESQUIMAUX.

Government Will Make Further Investigations In North.

The Canadian Geological Survey, under the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, gathered from time to time a large amount of interesting and valuable information regarding the native races. Since the death of Dr. Dawson this portion of the work of the department has been allowed to languish, but this year a fresh start was made in a direction which cannot but prove to be of great historical and ethnological interest, as well as being of particular value in allowing the people of Canada to become better acquainted with their fellow citizens who occupy the vast frozen territory which forms our northern boundary.

The present subject of ethnological research by the department is the Esquimaux race; and it is deemed especially desirable that this work should be resumed amongst them just now, because their habits are rapidly changing and becoming more difficult for scientific study, as the white man penetrates the Far North.

The Esquimaux is perhaps by his natural gifts the most admirable of the native races of Canada. There are no more intelligent and kindly people than the Esquimaux of Northern Canada, and none that so readily respond to courtesy and good will; and yet they are probably the most misunderstood and misrepresented of all native races. The expedition which was fitted out last year for the study of the Esquimaux consists of Mr. V. Stefansson and Dr. R. M. Anderson. The undertaking is by no means a new task to Mr. Stefansson, as it is the second of a series of journeys he has planned to carry out within the next fifteen years, during which period he hopes to visit and study every Esquimaux settlement from East Cape, Siberia, to the east coast of Greenland and the shores of of Labrador.

The present journey is planned to cover two years, one of which Mr. Stefansson expects to spend between Cape Brown and Bathurst Inlet, Canada, the other on the Colville river, Alaska. He believes that near the mouth of the Coppermine river there is a group of Esquimaux who have never seen a white man; these he desires to study while as yet they are uncontaminated by white influence, and before "civilized" ways change their system of living.

Dynamited by Dog.

The news of a very remarkable accident at a mining camp at Hanging Stone Lake, near Gowganda, by which one man was killed and two injured, was brought to Montreal recently by Frederick Dunn, a resident of St. Johns, Quebec, who accompanied from Northern Ontario the remains of Andrew Dunn, the principal victim, for interment at his old home just outside that city.

Andrew Dunn and companions were dynamiting a vein. The fuse was ignited and the men ran, followed by Dunn's collie dog, which picked up the dynamite stick in his teeth. The explosion came just as the dog reached the cabin and dropped the explosive.

Dunn was killed almost instantly, his skull being fractured in two places, and one of his arms and two ribs being broken. One of the other men, Sims, was stunned and badly cut about the neck, while the other miner, Hackett, escaped with a few bruises. The dog, which was the cause of the disaster, bounded away and escaped injury.

A Man of Weight.

People in many Ontario towns know Mr. Holland, of Whitby, who has done excellent work as grand organizer of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Holland is a big man—not only big in achievement, but big in person. He related on one of his tours how he had gone into a certain place to be weighed, but as the scales went up to only two hundred and fifty pounds, he could not succeed.

One time he went to the little village of Port Robinson, where the lodge was presided over by a demure but droll Worthy Patriarch. After the customary preliminaries Mr. Holland was admitted, and as he made his ponderous way to the platform the halting Worthy Patriarch remarked dryly:

"Well! they told me Holland was coming, but I think it's all of Holland and part of Belgium."

She Didn't Go Back.

Miss Agnes Laut, whose address on "yellow journals" and how they may be got rid of, created such a stir at the International Congress of Women, has ever been noted as one with views of her own and with a courage of her convictions. In Winnipeg she is remembered as a delicate girl with definite opinions and an independent spirit that entirely belied her looks.

When Miss Laut left Winnipeg to try her fate in the big world of journalism and literature, there were not wanting those who predicted that she would soon be back at her desk in The Free Press office. Her first work was the reporting of the meetings of the Joint High Commission in Quebec, and in this she succeeded in a way that ranked her work with that of the ablest Ottawa and Washington correspondents. From that time her rise has been steady, and though she has several times visited Winnipeg, she has evinced no tendency to occupy her old desk.

The Moose.

The moose is the largest animal now existing of the deer family, standing often as high as six feet, and sometime weighing 1,200 pounds; but notwithstanding its great size, it is very fleet of foot. When brought to bay, a blow with its fore foot or horns is a very serious matter for the huntsman. Often when pursued by man they have their intelligence to thank for their escape, for sometimes, if closely followed, they double in their tracks and stand motionless in some thicket until the hunter has slipped by, when they quickly glide away. At other times they make such a commotion as to unnerve any but an experienced hunter, and thus escape.

Athletic Education.

Yalevard, Jr. — Rah, rah, rah, pa! Rah, rah, rah, ma! I'm halfback on the varsity team!

Yalevard, Sr.—Yes, so I heard, and all the way back with your studies.—New York Life.

Quite a Lot.

"I hope they enforce the ordinance against rank weeds within the city limits this summer."

"Gee, that would put a lot of cigar dealers out of business!"—Kansas City Times.

LONE ST. KILDA.

How the Inhabitants Live on Isolated Little Island.

Surrounded for eight months of the year by an isolating veil, which hides it almost impenetrably from the outer world, St. Kilda casts its mists in May, and comes forth to join the chorus of the isles again. With the resumption of the tourist traffic, the furthest fling of the Western Hebrides enters upon its summer "season." From now till August its people live in the stir of coming and going steamers. It is only within the last 15 years (says The Scotsman) that the Lone Isle began to be included in the itinerary of the tourist. In earlier days the islanders had to be satisfied with the certainty of a call from the factor's smack once or twice a year. It brought the factor on board. He came, as he comes yet, to collect the rents in kind—cattle, grain, cheese, sea bird feathers, fulmar oil, dried fish, and other limited products—and he supplied them with their fresh stock of meal, flour, salt, tea and sugar, and shawls. Tea and sugar are still comparatively modern luxuries, with only 20 years' familiarity to spice their pleasure. Shops are unknown on the island, so each householder must calculate the exact quantity of goods and merchandise he will require to tide him over the winter. There remain, of course, the dairy produce of the island, and the mutton which its sheep supplies. Beef or pork are never eaten

The St. Kildians give all their cattle to the proprietor for rent, and, unlike the Irish, they don't keep pigs. Comparatively modern illustrations show the fashion in dress to have been distinctly bizarre, but it is much more up to date now. The men manufacture their own tweed and act as their own tailors. Occasionally, indeed, they ply the needle on behalf of the women, who are fond of bright colors, a not unknown feminine idiosyncracy. Scarlet is their favorite shade. Imported shawls are worn on the head in winter time, and Turkey red napkins in summer. Some of the younger women order their costumes from the "mainland," but the majority are content with dresses of their own making. Education is now on an organized basis, although it is only within recent years that the Ladies' Association in Edinburgh began to send students to teach English to the children. Previously the children were taught Gaelic by the most proficient individual among the adults; obviously a haphazard method.

There are about 1,000 sheep scattered over the islands on common pasturage, and every owner has his private mark on his possessions. The sheep are small and wild, and can only be caught by dogs. That accounts for the number of dogs which are kept. In June, the shearing season, all the sheep are driven to ledges on the rocks, where they have a choice of being caught, or of jumping over the precipice. The latter alternative is not infrequently accepted. Tweed making is the principal industry, and it provides the women with the classic occupation of spinning the wool derived form their own sheep. The men do all the weaving, contrary to the custom in Harris, where the women weave as well as spin. At this work the long winter nights are spent, spiced with rivalry. The spinners and weavers of one house vie with those of others as to the quantity and quality of the tweed which will be produced, and it is a case of sitting up and rising early almost to the limit of endurance. In April the land claims attention, and the tweed is laid aside pending the arrival of the Glasgow steamers in May. With the first boat this year has gone out the Glasgow agent, who disposes of the manufactured tweed.

Shipwrecked Thirteen Times.

Mr. John Beveridge, of Kirkcaldy, who recently passed away, had an unusually adventurous career, and was quite a "character." At an early age he ran away to sea, and started as a ship's boy. For the forty-two years following he was only on shore for short periods and at long intervals, and thirteen times suffered shipwreck. Once, when wrecked in St. Andrew's Bay, he saved his life by swimming ashore, hanging to a live sheep. Beveridge sailed in many of the vessels which belonged to the Kirkcaldy whaling fleet, and when the last three whalers belonging to that port were wrecked he was a member of the crew on each occasion. For fifteen years he was a naval reservist, and twenty years ago he sailed his last voyage in the Empress of Dundee to the Baltic. To the last he always wore his seafaring garb.

Wonders of the British Museum.

The resignation of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson from the post of director and principal librarian of the British Museum creates a vacancy worth £1,500 a year and a house to live in. The post, however, is no sinecure. There are over 2,000,000 volumes for which the chief librarian is responsible—the only larger collection is the 2,600,000 volumes of the Bibliotheque Nationale of France—not to mention 70,000 valuable maps, over 100,000 manuscripts (many of which could not be replaced if stolen or destroyed), and a magnificent collection of prints and drawings. Altogether there are eleven departments in the British Museum, which originated in 1753 with three — namely, printed books, manuscripts, and objects of natural history.

A Royal Philatelist.

It is, of course, well known that amongst British stamp collectors the Prince of Wales occupies a prominent position. Exactly what his Royal Highness's collection is worth has not been made public; but in view of the fact that five years ago he paid £1,450 for a specimen of the twopenny blue Mauritius, it is apparently one of great value. It is not generally known that the Prince of Wales secured this stamp over the head of the German Postoffice Museum, who sent an agent here to secure it at any price. At £1,400 the agent lost courage, however, and thus the stamp came into the royal collection.

Women In Trousers.

In the pretty Alpine village of Champery, in the canton of Valois, Switzerland, the peasant women wear trousers and waistcoats in place of skirts and boleros, and the only distinguishing badge of their sex is a scarf knotted around their hair, the bright red ends of which float coquettishly over their shoulders. The women of Champery work in the open air, performing the same kinds of labor as the men, and long ago their ancestors found that they could work more easily in trousers than in skirts.

CROOKS INVADE LONDON.

Old Time Tricks Still Worked on the Public.

Hundreds of the cleverest sharpers and "crooks" from various parts of the world have lately invaded London for the purpose of preying on those very innocent people—visitors mostly—who fondly imagine they are going to get something for nothing.

These criminals have the same old "gag," the same old tricks, the same old bundles of flash notes; but they can always find new victims to fleece of hoarded wealth, and they manage to do their work so neatly and so efficiently that at times even the "flats" themselves do not know they have been swindled.

"The police," says a well-known Scotland Yard detective, "do their best to protect those people who are not able to protect themselves from these rogues, but, of course, we cannot always succeed.

"One of the most astonishing things is that the older the swindle the more it seems to flourish. Take the purse trick, for instance. The sharper offers to sell three half crowns in a purse for one half crown.

"His many victims do not stop to reason out the matter themselves. They think they are going to get something for nothing, and, naturally, they are trapped. They find only three pennies in the purse.

"Then there is the three-card trick, which is practiced in trains and on race-courses as often as ever it was. Here again the deluded folk who are lured into 'finding the lady,' imagine they are smart enough to trick the trickster, and that they will go home with pockets bulging with gold.

"West End hotels are the headquarters of the confidence trick gentleman. As a rule, they are well-educated men, and, of course, nimble-witted. They dress stylishly, talk 'big,' and show a considerable display of wealth while they mark down their victims.

"One of them 'tells the tale.' He has inherited a fortune, and in order to show his deep appreciation of his new friend's many acts of kindness he intends to intrust him with $250,000 to invest for him.

"Confederates—all apparent strangers to each other — sing the lucky heir's praises, and eventually the new friend consents to hand over just as much money as he possesses in order to show that he, too, has confidence in the honesty of the smooth-tongued swindler. And the fool and his money are parted—forever.

"Quite recently the police broke up a clever gang of Australians—one of whom was actually a member of the Automobile Club—who swindled a man of hundreds of pounds by the old trick of backing a horse after the result of the race was known; but in spite of the publicity given to the case this particular form of swindle will be practiced in the future with similar results."

An Accomplished Lady.

Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, widow of the late Prof. William Edward Ayrton, F.R.S., the famous electrical engineer and inventor, has herself achieved much in the realm of science.

This accomplished lady is the only female member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and though debarred by her sex from election to the Royal Society on her nomination to that distinction after reading an able paper before that body, she was awarded the first medal ever granted by the society to a woman.

At an age when most girls are puzzling over the toilets of their dolls, Mrs. Ayrton was showing an aptitude for deep and serious study in various directions, and she had only just turned sixteen when she was earning her own living as a teacher at Girton.

Mrs. Ayrton discovered herself the connection between current length and pressure in the arc, as also the cause and laws of hissing therein, and has written learnedly and lucidly upon the subject. This remarkable lady has also read interesting papers on special scientific subjects at several of the meetings of the British Association, as well as before the International Electrical Congress and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Startled the Tailor.

A London tailor was once measuring Dr. Parker, who had a quaint sense of humor, for an overcoat, when suddenly the doctor broke forth in his most sepulchral voice:

"Can you measure the ineffable?"

The assistant looked up and saw that the doctor was extremely grave. He said:

"I beg your pardon, sir."

The doctor raised both his hands with a grand upward sweep and said:

"Can you measure the ineffable? Can you comprehend the infinite?"

"We'll make you a nice coat, sir," returned the puzzled assistant. Tapping the doctor's shin, he said:

"That's about the length, sir?"

"Longer!" ejaculated the doctor in determined tones.

"There, sir?"

"Longer!" thundered the great man.

The tailor remonstrated. As a technical professional he could give points on tailoring to any preacher that ever wore a head.

"If you have it any longer, you won't be able to walk," he remarked conclusively.

The doctor looked on him compassionately and, once more extending his arms toward the skies, said confidentially:

"I don't want to walk; I want to soar!"

Lundyfoot and His Snuff.

The shop of a Dublin tobacconist named Lundyfoot was destroyed by fire. While he was gazing dolefully into the smoldering ruins he noticed that his poorer neighbors were gathering the snuff from the canister. He tested the snuff for himself and discovered that the fire had largely improved its pungency and aroma. This was a hint worth profiting by. He secured another shop, built a lot of ovens, subjected the snuff to a heating process, gave the brand a name and in a few years became rich through an accident which he at first thought had ruined him. It was Lundyfoot to whom the great orator and wit, John Philpot Curran, suggested the celebrated motto to the coat of arms emblazoned by the successful tobacconist upon the panels of his carriage, a motto which had its meaning in Latin and English and was significant in both, "Quid Rides" (who laughs). "Quid," it may be mentioned, was a nickname bestowed on tobacconists at the time, owing to a prominent article in their stock of trade.

W. N. U., No. 754.

A WAY OUT OF IT.

Why George Did Not Go to Johnny Burton's Party.

AN east end small boy of Cleveland had something to say to his father at the dinner table the other night.

"Papa," he said, "Johnnie Burton is going to have a party nex' week, an' he said he'd invite me. An' I got to take a present."

"A present? What's that for?"

"It's for Johnny's birthday. All the kids take presents."

Things hadn't gone just right during the day with the boy's father. He was not in an agreeable humor.

"That's all nonsense," he declared. "Every day or two it's a present here or a present there. If you can't go to a party without taking a present you might as well stay home."

The boy's lip trembled, but he made no reply.

The next day the father regretted his hasty words and that night turned to the boy.

"George," he said, "there are a couple of new books in my overcoat pocket. You can take them to your friend Johnny's party."

"It's too late," said George gloomily. "I licked him today so he wouldn't invite me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Different Grades.

Feminine tempers, you may note,
Are like cigars, my child—
Some are medium, some are strong,
And some are very mild.
—Chicago News.

Within the Car.

"Fare."

The passenger gave no heed.

"Fare, please."

Still was the passenger oblivious.

"By the ejaculatory term 'fare,'" said the conductor, "I imply no reference to the state of the weather, the complexion of the admirable blond you observe in the contiguous seat nor even to the quality of service vouchsafed by this philanthropic corporation. I merely allude, in a manner perhaps lacking in delicacy, but not in conciseness, to the monetary obligation set up by your presence in this car and suggest that without contempering your celerity with enunciation you liquidate."

At this point the passenger emerged from his trance.—Tit-Bits.

Nipped In the Bud.

It took the youth quite a long time to write the so called funny rhyme, but his best girl said 'twas "just grand" and friends praised it to beat the band; said they had seen worse rhymes by the great poets lots of times. Blank's Magazine, they said, would pay big money for it any day. He sent it in, but it came back wet with the editor's tears of vain regret.—Pittsburg Post.

One Trouble Less.

"I have had indigestion all day," complained the man with the bay window to the poet. "Do you ever suffer from indigestion?"

"Indigestion is largely due to eating, isn't it?" asked the poet wistfully.

"Yes," said the bay windowed man.

"No," said the poet, "I never have it."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Stung Again.

Percy Pickle (egotistically)—Yes, I just love to go traveling for pleasure.

Miss Tabasco—Yes; it is a double pleasure.

Percy Pickle—Double pleasure?

Miss Tabasco—Yes; a pleasure to you and a pleasure to your acquaintances.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

No Object of Sympathy.

"You don't hear any more about the man with the hoe."

"No," answered Mr. Crosslots. "The man who can stay home and fool around the garden is lucky compared to the one who has to go back and forth to town and tote bundles."

The usual crowd of small boys were gathered about the entrance of a circus tent in a small town one day, pushing and trying to get a glimpse of the interior. A man standing near watched them for a few moments, then walking up to the ticket-taker he said with an air of authority:

"Let all these boys in, and count them as they pass."

The gateman did as requested, and when the last one had gone he turned and said: "Twenty-eight, sir."

"Good," said the man, smiling as he walked away, "I thought I guessed right."

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Rocking the Boat

"That man says he will create real excitement if he gets into Congress."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "he is one of those peculiar patriots who want to climb on board the ship of state simply for the pleasure of rocking the boat."—Washington Star.

"And do you really love me, George?" she asked. "Love you," repeated "dear" George, fervently. "Why, while I was bidding you goodbye on the porch last night, dear, the dog bit a large chunk out of my leg, and I never noticed it until I got home. Love you!"

Educating the Indians

The Indian school educators are enthusiasts, apt to argue too much from slight premises and prone to place too high a value on mere acquisition of knowledge. Education is a mighty slow growth. It has taken a thousand years to make the Anglo-Saxon swineherds even measureably civilized, and at best we must admit that it is a slight veneer.—Philadepihia Inquirer.

Literary Note

"You write too much," said the critic to the author.

"But, my friend," replied the author, "I've got to live."

"How about your readers?"

"Ah, well—we were all born to die!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"I can't understand why my second husband is so fastidious," confessed a lady to her bosom friend. "He scarcely eats anything. My first husband, who died, used to eat everything I cooked for him." "Have you told your present husband that?" "Yes." "Perhaps that's the reason."

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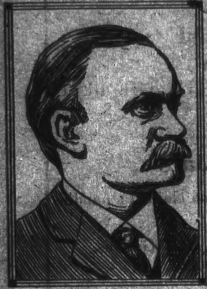
WELL-MERITED HONORS

MONTREAL MAN IS NEW PRESIDENT OF THE D. E. A.

Educationists In Session at Victoria, B.C., Choose Him to Be Head of Association—Has Come to the Front In the Organization of MacDonald College—Was Dominion Dairy Commissioner for Some Time.

The Dominion Educational Association, which completed its annual session recently in Victoria, B.C., will hold its next annual gathering in Montreal. The new president of the association is Dr. J. W. Robertson, principal of the MacDonald College near Montreal. Prof. Robertson, of Montreal, who has thus been honored, is recognized to be one of the foremost educational thinkers in America, and the splendid work he has already done in organizing MacDonald College, which is affiliated with McGill University, is admitted to be of the most valuable nature. He is a clear thinker, full of original and progressive ideas, and, although


DR. J. W. ROBERTSON.

a comparatively young man, he has done splendid work for the farmers of Canada and the new MacDonald College is admittedly one of the finest institutions of its kind in America.

He was born in Scotland in 1847 and came to Canada in 1875, starting in the business of cheesemaking. He soon made a splendid reputation for himself and in 1886 was appointed professor of dairying in the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1890 he was appointed dairy commissioner of the Dominion and agriculturist to the Central Experimental Farm. The mammoth cheese exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893 was manufactured under his supervision. He has been instrumental in introducing a great number of progressive reforms in agricultural matters and has been very active in laying information before the British Boards of Trade as to Canadian agricultural resources. He has also done splendid work in improving transportation facilities for agricultural products shipped from this country to the British markets. His present labors are directed to the building up of MacDonald College as a training school for expert agriculturists and teachers who, it is expected, will do invaluable work in spreading throughout the rural communities scientific and progressive ideas in regard to agricultural methods so as to develop the efficiency of the Canadian farmer.

Judge and Horse-Dealer.

The two most notable instances in our judicial annals of age and youth preferred to the Bench are Vice-Chancellor Bacon and Mr. Justice Buller. Bacon was 72 when he was made a Chancery judge; Buller was 32—a difference of 40 years—when he was made a judge of the King's Bench. Yet both have left high judicial reputation. Buller was somewhat hasty in forming judgments. This defect as a criminal judge was brought home to him once in an amusing manner.

Early one morning Mr. Justice Buller had gone, wrapped up in a greatcoat, to a horse-dealer's to bargain for a horse he had fancied. It was trotted out, and went tenderly on the off-foot—a defect, as jockeys well know, best detected at first starting. The keen judge called out to the dealer to come back—the animal would not do.

"Why, you are as bad as old Buller," retorted the dealer gruffly; "you condemn him before trying him."—Law Journal.

Biscuits as Ship Fuel.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, who has just celebrated his seventy-third birthday, is a direct descendant of one of Nelson's favorite captains and best friends, Captain Fremantle. Sir Edmund has recounted some amusing yarns of his experiences. For instance, Li Hung Chang, during the Chino-Japanese campaign, asked him with due solemnity for how much he would sell the British flagship and continue to serve in her against the Japs! Besides war service, he has been in many perils either in saving life or through the chances of the sea. Once he just managed to get his vessel into Trincomalee by burning weevily biscuits mixed with coal dust and tar.

Elephant Kills Camel.

The sacred elephant in the Rangoon Zoological Gardens, while being exercised recently, charged an old female camel, knocked it down, gored it, and twisted its neck, breaking it, and killing the beast on the spot. Then, breaking through the fencing, it escaped out to the roadway, where it fell into a ditch. It was extricated with some difficulty, and returned to its usual quarters in the Zoo. The same animal is said to have run amuck some thirty years ago, when some men were killed.

When Single.

On bended knees he did implore
To be her slave for life.

WHEN MARRIED.

On bended knees he fiercely swore
And buttoned up his wife.
—New York Life.

In Merry England.

In a case at Lambeth county court a woman stated that she received 4 cents each for making blouses and had to find her own cotton and pay another woman 25 cents a dozen for making the sleeves. It took two days to make a dozen.—London Mail.

THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Habits of the Bighorn In His Native Wilds.

The study of the habits of the mountain sheep of the Canadian Rockies is always brimful of interest, to the sportsman and nature-lover alike. The very country the animal inhabits can scarcely fail to awaken enthusiasm in even the most prosaic mind, so diversified are the scenes, whose grandeur and beauty have become justly world-famous. The great, gaunt mountains, piercing the clouds, that halo-like encircle their hoary heads; the gentle, wooded slopes, down which the river, born of the eternal snows, rushes in haste to join Mother Ocean; each in turn is granted its tribute of praise as the artistic eye, wandering from beetling crags to the sun-kissed valley far below, is awed by the manifestation of nature's power, or lingers with kindly glance on the gentler scenes of forest and river. Here and there, a mountain lake gleams like a great emerald, where it lies cradled between two giant peaks, or flashes into silver as the zephyr-driven wavelets chase each other across its surface.

Rugged and strong as the mountains on whose breast he first saw the light, the mountain sheep fits naturally into the great picture of which he is a living part, and nowhere are his graceful outlines seen to such advantage as when, bounding lightly along the face of some frowning cliff, he seeks a higher and a safer refuge from the rifle of the hunter. The agility of the sheep in surmounting almost perpendicular cliffs, together with his keen sense of smell, and great range of vision, make him, perhaps, the most difficult of game animals to hunt; for, ever on the alert, he scents danger while it is yet afar, and the hunter who approaches a band of sheep without making his presence known to the wary game, can reasonably pride himself on his woodcraft, and incidentally congratulate himself on his good fortune as well.

Tiger Invades Camp.

The Indian mail brings the story of an exciting adventure which befell a surveying party in Assam. They were attacked by a tiger. The party were working in the Cachar district of Assam, and the tiger appeared at the camp of Surveyor Gopal Singh. It sprang at the surveyor and one of his Khalasis, but fortunately touched neither of them, and disappeared as suddenly as it had come. Three days later the tiger returned, and seized a Khalasi, who was washing his cooking pots in a stream 20 yards from the camp. A native, armed with a stick, rushed to the rescue, and tried to beat the tiger off. When other men arrived the brute dropped its prey and disappeared again. In a few minutes it was back and in spite of the shouts of the natives it seized the plucky native who had gone to the rescue of the first man. Once more it was driven off, and again it returned, this time to seize a third Khalasi. Frightened away again, the beast left the camp, but the party sat up all night surrounded by a chain of fires. At daybreak they proceeded to a Lushai village. An armed party set off for the abandoned camp to collect the goods left behind. They found that the tents, bedding, blankets and bags of rice had been dragged about by the tiger, and on a sight-rule and plane-table were marks of the brute's fangs. The first man seized by the beast died four days afterwards.

Watt and the Tea-kettle.

A cousin of James Watt, the inventor whose discoveries about the action of steam gave the impetus to modern steam industries, made an interesting record of anecdotes of his youth. Among other sketches, she writes as follows:

Sitting one evening with his aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, at the tea-table, she said: "James Watt, I never saw such an idle boy; take a book or employ yourself usefully; for the last hour you have not spoken one word, but taken off the lid of that kettle and put it on again, holding now a cup and now a silver spoon over the steam, watching how it rises from the spout, and catching the drops of hot water it falls into. Are you not ashamed of spending your time this way?"

A French savant addressing the members of the Institute of France in 1750 said, quoting this incident: "The principal discovery of our fellow-member was a particular mode of converting steam into water, the condensation of steam in a separate vessel from the boiler and thus little James Watt before the tea-kettle becomes the mighty engineer preluding the discoveries which were to make him famous.

Sunspots and Trade Cycles.

Prof. Jevons, of Cardiff University College, addressed a meeting of the members of the Cardiff Exchange on the theory of a connection between sunspots and trade cycles. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams dealing with prices, falling trade, wages, and wheat yields, all of which, Prof. Jevons contended, went to establish the claim, originally made by his father, the late Prof. Stanley Jevons, that the periodicity of sunspots had a direct relation to the periodicity of trade cycles. In so far as past records enabled him to anticipate the future of the coal trade, he fixed upon 1914, or possibly 1917, as the great boom year.

Very Amusing.

The late Dr. A. K. H. Boyd of Scotland once visited a woman who had lost her husband. By way of comforting her he proceeded to set forth with great earnestness and beauty of language the joys of the state to which the departed one had attained. The bereaved woman, with a vivid recollection of her husband's defects, found it hard to share in the minister's hopes, although she wished to show her sense of his kindness. She unburdened herself thus: "Weel, Dr. Boyd, you're maybe no vera instructive, but you're aye amusing."

Russia at Work, Too.

About 1,000 people are employed by the Russian Government on aeronautical work.

In the Barnyard.

"How are you coming on?" cackled Mrs. Hen to Madam Duck.

"Oh," squawked the latter, "I'm coming on swimmingly. And you?"

"I?" replied Mrs. Hen. "I'm picking up a living."—Baltimore American.

The Point of View.

"You sang off the key!" exclaimed the musical director reproachfully.

"Sir!" replied the young but haughty soprano. "What you mean to say is that your orchestra occasionally failed to harmonize with my voice."—Washington Star.

A CANADIAN AVIATOR.

Victoria, B.C., Man Hopes to Fly to San Francisco.

A private test was made in Victoria, B.C., recently of an airship which really flies and which the inventor, William Gibson, an Ayrshire mechanical engineer, wagered $1,000 will carry him safely to the Seattle Exposition within half an hour when he is ready for the flight, and will accomplish the Victoria-to-San Francisco flight within five hours.

The craft, now almost competed, is a monoplane 65 feet long, radically different from other designs, as it shows no great width, 14 feet in the extreme. Gibson's speed is in his engine, which weighs but 222 pounds, while developing sixty horse-power, the four air-cooled cylinders weighing twelve pounds each. This is much the lightest engine ever made proportionate to the developed horse-power the nearest approach being a Russian invention, weighing 400 pounds to develop 100 horse-power, and the Wright machine, weighing 750 pounds, with but 25 horse-power. There are eight single blade propellers, four on either side, rotating in opposite directions. Only one lever is required to operate, with a steering wheel like an automobile. It is claimed the original machine will weigh 400 pounds all told, and carry two persons at 100 miles an hour. Sufficient fuel is carried for a 500-mile flight.

Gibson claims superior stability and simplicity over the Wrights' and all existing machines, and that any one can operate his craft. It automatically rights itself under any wind conditions, as shown by the working model, which, when started in its flight upside down, righted itself in two feet.

Should anything befall the engine and cause it to stop in the air, if the craft is going full speed, it will carry on ten miles before coming gradually down regulated by the tilting of the planes.

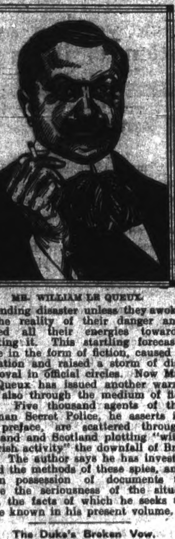
The airship is designed to start in fifty feet and descend in any level on the three cycle wheels attached.

Gibson had a forty-mile section to build for the Grand Trunk Pacific, afterwards inventing and building a successful stamp mill. Backed by a strong syndicate, he is patenting the features of his invention in all countries, and as soon as his ideas are protected he will make his Seattle flight, 65 miles, over the Straits of Fuca, to be done in half an hour.

SCARING BRITAIN.

William Le Queux Says German Spies Are In England.

William le Queux's second war-scare book, "Spies of the Kaiser," has just been published in this country by the Macmillan Company of Canada. Mr. Le Queux is convinced that England is in danger of invasion by the Germans at no distant date, and some time ago in his volume, "The Invasion of 1910," he warned the British people of the certainty of this impending disaster unless they awoke to the reality of their danger and turned all their energies towards averting it. This startling forecast, made in the form of fiction, caused a sensation and raised a storm of disapproval in official circles. Now Mr. Le Queux has issued another warning, also through the medium of fiction. Five thousand agents of the German Secret Police, he asserts in his preface, are scattered through England and Scotland plotting "with feverish activity" the downfall of Britain. The author says he has investigated the methods of these spies, and is in possession of documents to prove the seriousness of the situation, the facts of which he seeks to make known in his present volume.


MR. WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

The Duke's Broken Vow.

The Duke of Grafton, who recently passed his eighty-eighth birthday, was for many years a well-known figure at Court, having been Equerry to Queen Victoria from 1849 to 1882, Honorary Equerry from 1882 to 1901, and since that date Equerry to the King. He is an uncle of Mr. Balfour, for in 1847 he wedded the daughter of James Balfour of Whittingehame. The Duchess of Grafton, however, died over half a century ago, and the duke has never re-married. Once he made a vow never to ride in a motor-car, but it went the way of most vows, and on the occasion of a luncheon at the Kettering Agricultural Show he said, "I am in my eighty-fourth year, and have this day broken a vow I made never to enter a motor-car."

Butter 200 Years Old.

Ghee is used in India as is butter in America and European countries, and in fact is butter, so prepared that it never grows stale, instances being known of its preservation for as long as 200 years. In preparing ghee butter is boiled until all the watery particles and curds have been thrown off by repeated skimmings. When the liquor is clear oil it is poured into a vessel to cool. When cooled it is in granulated form and will keep for years without becoming rancid or of bad color. Ghee has been found in deserted castles, where it must have been left more than two centuries ago.—Popular Mechanics."

In A. D. 1950.

"John, are you nearly through in here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, when you get through go out and spread the life net under room No. 500,982. Mr. Jones has fallen from the top story."—Harper's Weekly.

More Growlers.

Daughter—I just think it is a shame! Whenever I begin to sing that dog next door begins to growl!

Father—Yes, dear; that dog seems to have almost human intelligence!—Yonkers Statesman.

SOME BISLEY NOTABLES

MEN WHO HAVE WON HONORS AT THE RANGES.

Wimbledon Common and the Queen's Prize Is Now Nearly Fifty Years Old—Several of the Old Winners Are Still Alive—Three Men Have Won the Prize Twice—Prize List Now Totals $75,000.

It is nearly fifty years ago since Queen Victoria pulled a silken cord attached to the trigger of a carefully-sighted Whitworth rifle on Wimbledon Common, scored a bull'seye at 400 yards, and thus opened the first range of the National Rifle Association. To show her keen interest in shooting, Her Majesty also instituted the Queen's Prize of $1,250 and a Gold Medal for the best Volunteer marksman.

Year after year this prize has been coveted by the world's best shots, and the man who wins it has cause to be proud of his marksmanship.

Several men who won the Queen's Prize in the 'sixties are still alive, including Sergt. Roberts, who won in 1863; Pte. Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade, the 1864 winner; Pte. Sharman, who won in 1863; Pte. Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, the first competitor to win the prize twice—namely in 1866 and 1869. Cameron's feat has only been equalled by Pte. Ward, who won in 1897 and 1900, and Lieut. Davies, the winner in 1893 and 1903.

A remarkable distinction is possessed by Lieut. Davies. Nine years ago the Queen's Prize became the King's Prize, and Lieut. Davies holds both, being up to date the only one possessing that honor. Lieut. Davies has taken a prominent part in maintaining the shooting reputation of the Principality, for he is the only Welshman holding the Gold Medal.

Major D. Yates, who won the prize in 1898, not only won many others as an individual shot, but he has been particularly successful as a team commander. For three years he captained the Scottish Mackinnon team at Bisley, and on every occasion he was successful in winning the trophy, a series of successes which had never before or since been experienced by Scotland.

Major J. Pollock is another prominent Scottish marksman, who won the Queen's Prize in 1892, along with the Gold and Silver Medals of the National Rifle Association, a feat which has never been accomplished by any other person. It is thirty-eight years ago since Major Pollock won his first shooting prize, which was a banknote for $5 offered to recruits. Since then he has secured many others, most of them with the same rifle—a Government weapon presented to him when he won the Queen's Prize by the late Duke of Cambridge.

Although Capt. C. H. Jackson won the Queen's Prize so long ago as 1886, after a triple and most exciting tie with Barratt and Richardson, he has again entered for the N.R.A. Bisley meeting. He has served about thirty-six years in the Volunteers, and during the course of a recent interview remarked that he had won over $10,000 in prize-money during his shooting career.

Apropos of prize-money and prizes, it is interesting to note that the Rifleman's Derby has grown until now there are over 150 separate contests at Bisley, and prizes are given in money and in kind worth over $75,000. In the first year—that is, 1860—the sum offered in prizes was $8,000, there being sixty-seven competitions.

Not only does the King's Prize winner win $1,250, but he usually carries off many other prizes. The winner last year, Pte. Gray, captured about $1,600 in prizes. There are many men who never leave Bisley with less than $250 or $300 in their pockets.

Origin of "Oliver Twist."

The true story of the origin of "Oliver Twist" is not generally known. It is this: After the amazing success of the "Pickwith Papers" Dickens was thinking of following it up by a story of London life, with which he was more familiar than with English country life. Just about that time he happened to visit the studio of George Cruikshank and was shown some drawings the latter had made illustrating the career of a London thief. There was a sketch of Fagin's den, with the Artful Dodger and Master Charley Bates, pictures of Bill Sikes and his dog and Nancy Sikes and, lastly, Fagin in the condemned cell. Dickens was much struck by the power of these character sketches, and the result was that he changed the whole plot of "Oliver Twist." Instead of taking him through spiritless adventures in the country he introduced him into the thieves' den in London, showed up their life of sin, but brought his hero through pure and undefiled. Thus it will be seen that George Cruikshank, not Charles Dickens, was the originator of the leading characters that appear in "Oliver Twist."—London Saturday Review.

A Romantic Frontal.

An altar frontal, which has just come into the possession of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John's, near Norwich, has a pathetic interest attaching to it. About eighteen months ago Col. Noyes died suddenly while on his honeymoon. His young, grief-stricken widow sent her bridal robe to the nuns of a convent in Bloomsbury, where four skilled embroiderers have been engaged upon it ever since. The altar frontal is 8 feet long and 4 feet deep, and it is designed in three panels, depicting beautifully-executed figures. The first of these is an allegorical likeness of the late Col. Noyes, who is represented as a mediaeval knight. The arms and mottoes of Col. Noyes and of the widow's family are embroidered over the panels.

A Costly Pest.

According to an interesting calculation which has just been made, the efforts put forward up to the present time to exterminate the rabbit pest in Queensland have cost £1,252,591.

The New Crusade.

The men who ride in motor cars
For better highways clamor.
The ruts and bowlders give them jars
And wounds and katzenjammer.
And now another new crusade
By airship men is bolstered.
Uneven fields make them afraid—
They want the earth upholstered.
—Walt Mason in Collier's Weekly.

Two Evils.

"Billboards greatly mar the beauty of living in a city," remarked the aesthetic one.

"Umph, umph," remarked his practical friend "board bills too."

GOSSIP OF SWINBURNE.

Late Poet Had a Marvellous Command of Language In Conversation.

The first instalment of the mass of Swinburniana which may be expected to find its way into print is offered in The Fortnightly by Mr. Edmund Gosse, who was intimate with the poet for many years. It contains some charming impressions, which especially testify to Swinburne's possession of that virtue of which Matthew Arnold makes so much in his criticism of Byron, the virtue of a "magnificent sincerity." Mr. Gosse say that "his feeling about literature was serious to the verge of fanaticism. It absorbed him like a religion, and it was this unflagging sense of the superhuman power and value of poetry which made his conversation so stimulating." His talk must indeed have been delightful. One beautiful thing about it was its ease. Alike in courteous mood—and he was habitually courteous—and in moments of tempestuous wrath, he had the same command of language. Mr. Gosse rescues from his notebook this outburst concerning some literary antagonist:

"He had better be careful. If I am obliged (very slowly) to take the cudgel in my hand (in rapid exultation) the rafters of the hovel in which he skulks and sniggers shall ring with the loudest whacks ever administered in discipline or chastisement to a howling churl."

All this, we are told, was poured forth, in towering high spirits, without a moment's pause to find a word. Once an interlocutor remarked that it was disagreeable to be controverted and Swinburne replied, "No! not at all! It gives a zest to the expression of sympathy to raise some points of amicable disagreement." Mr. Gosse suggestively notes that there was a certain unconscious resemblance between the poet's repartees and those of Dr. Johnston, and another interesting point he makes is that Swinburne's mock irascibility was perhaps deliberately modelled on the behavior of his idol, Landor.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER.

Judge D. F. McWatt Has Long Been Prominent In Masonry.

Judge D. F. McWatt, of Sarnia, the new grand master of the Masonic Order of Canada, is one of the best known Masonic men in the Dominion and for many years has been very prominent in fraternal and secret society circles. He was born at Nairn, Scotland, July 9, 1853, and came to America in 1869, living for a time in New York. He came to Canada in 1873, and first became identified with Corinthian Lodge, 96, Barrie, in June, 1885. He held various offices in that lodge and became master of it in 1891. He has been D. D. G. M. of the Georgian District, No. 9, and was the first grand superintendent of that district under the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He was also provincial prior of the Toronto District of Knight Templars, past grand master of the Royal and Select Masters and president of the Order of the High Priesthood of Ontario. He has presided over Barrie Lodge of Perfection as T. P. G. M. and has been most worshipful sovereign of the Rose Croix Chapter of the same place. In 1896 he was elected sovereign grand inspector general, 33rd degree A. and A. S. R. He is also past supreme grand master of the Knight Templars of Canada.

JUDGE D. F. M'WATT.

Undivided by Death.

The following quaint epitaph occurs in a Devonshire, England, church:

Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Carew, Esquire, and Anne his wife,
who desesed the 6th and 8th
Day of Dec. ano Domini 1656.

"Two bodies ly beneath this stone
Whom love and marriage long made one
One Soule conjoyned them by a force
Above the Power of Deaths Devorse
One flame of love their lives did burn
Even to ashes in their urne
They dy but not depart who meet
In wedding and in winding sheet
Whom God hath knit so firm in one
Admit no separacion
Therfore unto one marble trust
Wee leave their now united dust
As roots in earth embrace to rise
Most lovely flowers in Paradise."
—From "Devonshire Church Antiquities," by John Starr.

The G.O.M. of Cricket.

Dr. William Gilbert Grace, the most famous exponent of cricket of our—or any other—time, was born on July 18, 1848. Though he is not likely to take part again in any of the great matches, his counsel is often sought by players still in their heyday. It has been said that the "Old Man," as he is affectionately called, had no difficulty in becoming proficient at the game he so much adorns. This was not the case. In allusion to the matter, the doctor says: "I had to work as hard at learning cricket as I ever worked at my profession, or anything else. Very quickly I learned that there was no royal road there, and that if I wanted to be a good cricketer I must persevere."

Our Advisers.

It's them that has nothin' to worry about
That tells us "Don't worry."
It's them that has nothin' to hurry about
That tells us "Don't hurry."

It's them that don't need to be spendin' a cent
That tells us "Don't spend it."
It's them that don't care who'd be lendin' a cent
That tells us "Don't lend it."

The "Do It Now" sign always swings on the wall
Of them that don't do it—
Advice an' suggestions an' things on the wall—
There ain't nothin' to it!
—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.

NEWCOMB A CANADIAN.

Washington Professor, Who Died Recently, Was Born In Nova Scotia.

The death of the illustrious astronomer, Prof. Simon Newcomb, at Washington, a few days ago, has attracted very little attention, most Canadians being apparently unaware that he was a fellow countryman of theirs. In truth he was one of the many Canadians who have drifted to the United States and shed lustre on their adopted country. He, it is said, had more degrees than any man in the world. Sixteen universities had honored him. Dr. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, comes next with thirteen degrees, and Dr. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, third with nine. His career was a most unusual one. He was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, in 1835, and in 1853 drifted to the United States and became a school teacher in Maryland, working himself through college by this means and early manifesting a phenomenal genius for the study of astronomy.

But his boyhood career before he became a school teacher was romantic. He early ran away from home and became a penniless lad the apprentice of a quack doctor wandering through the settlements of New Brunswick. Perhaps it was this experience that turned his mind toward the mystery of the universe which he made it his life work to explore. His most herculean task is that of having accurately determined the elements of the solar system, and it would require an expert to define all that he did for his beloved science.

During his lifetime he had been voted into membership in almost every scientific society on earth. Toronto University was among those which had bestowed an honorary degree upon him and others included Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Glasgow, Heidelburg, Padua, Christiania, Leyden, Dublin, Edinburgh, not to mention Oxford and Cambridge. His services to mariners were enormous, as fitting in a man who sprang from a sea-faring community and this gained him the honor of becoming an Associate of the Institute of France, the only English-speaking native of this continent to be so honored except Benjamin Franklin. Last summer he was entertained by the Kaiser at one of his palaces. Thus did the boy who wandered through the wilds of the Maritime provinces as a quack's assistant end his life as the guest of princes.

Drinking More Beer.

The people of Canada are drinking less spirits than they used to do, but at the same time the consumption of beer per capita is increasing.

This is the purport of a statement prepared by the Inland Revenue Department as to the consumption of articles which pay excise duty. For instance, while the per capita consumption of spirits in 1906 was .861, it was only .806 in the last fiscal year. On the other hand, the consumption of beer, which was 5.255 gallons per head in 1906, rose last year to 5.348 gallons. The consumption of wine also shows a decrease from .091 in 1906 to .085 las year.

Tobacco, however, continues to grow in popularity. In 1906 the consumption was 2.777 lbs. per head. Last year it was 2.910 lbs. But a further examination shows that the falling away was largely due to the necessity for economy which was enforced upon the people of Canada in 1907-8. The same was true of the consumption of beer. The year before last it rose to 5.812 gallons, as compared with 5.255 in 1906, and with 5.348 last year. The drinking of wine reached its highwater mark in 1907-8, when the figure was .096, as against .091 in 1906, and .075 in 1908-9.

The short fiscal year of 1906-7 holds the record for the consumption of tobacco. In that period it was 2.953 lbs. per head, and it fell to 2.898 when the depression struck the continent.

A New Railway Centre.

Kamloops, the thriving town at the junction of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers in British Columbia, is at present the scene of great railroad activity, and all the indications point to its becoming a divisional point on three railway systems—the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, as well as the Canadian Pacific. For the engineers on the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are discovering what Sir Sandford Fleming discovered thirty years ago—namely, that the natural connection between the Edmonton district and Vancouver via the Yellowhead Pass is through the Thompson Valley. The chief engineering difficulties are not between Kamloops and the Yellowhead, but between the Yellowhead and Edmonton, where 200 miles of muskeg country are baffling the graders, and may hold back transcontinental construction in this direction for some years to come.

Needs of Labrador.

Enterprises for seamen along the lines of the Rowton Houses are quite as sorely needed elsewhere for a solution of the ever-recurring liquor problem, writes Dr. Grenfell from his Labrador mission. For this reason we set about raising the sum of $80,000 (mostly in the United States) to afford just such a provision as we think we should like made for ourselves were we in the places of our sailors and obliged to come in after a long voyage on the Labrador coast or on the Grand Banks—a place to play, a place to rest, to get your kit and yourself washed and mended. The plans for this building are finished, and the work just about to begin on it, and it is greatly hoped the prophylactic results may save the need for subsequent treatment either judicial or medical.

Canada's Forest Products.

During 1908 Canada exported forest products to the value of $49,168,635. Of this total, the unmanufactured products made up over $44,000,000, and the manufactured less than $5,000,000. Unmanufactured products consist of sawn lumber in all forms, cordwood, and railway ties. During the same year the Dominion imported wood and manufactures to the value of $13,219,009.

Disposing of It Cheaply.

Client—This copy of my will is all right, but I want the original written on a slate.

Lawyer—Beg pardon, but what is your object?

Client—So my heirs won't have any difficulty in breaking it.—Chicago News.

Strange Case.

First Physician—Any unusual symptoms about that last case of yours? Second Physician—Yes. He paid me $50 on account yesterday.—Wisconsin Sphinx.

THE G.T.R. IN LONDON

FRED C. SALTER IS ESTABLISHED IN NEW OFFICE.

European Traffic Manager of Big Canadian Road Has Now a Handsome Building In the World's Metropolis—Sir Aston Webb Is Architect and W. S. Frith and Frank Brangwyn Are the Decorators.

The expansion of business in all departments of the Grand Trunk Railway system is so great that it has been found necessary to remove the European traffic department in London, under the progressive and capable management of Mr. Fred C. Salter, to more spacious quarters. Quite recently the magnificent new building at Nos. 17 and 19 Cockspur street, S.W., was informally opened by the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G. One of the earliest arrivals to be conducted over the building was Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. Amongst others present were Sir Henry Jackson, Mr. Alfred W. Smitheys (the vice-president of the Grand Trunk system), W. Fred C. Salter, many prominent Canadians resident in London, the representatives of the principal railway and steamship companies, and others interested in the progress of the Dominion.

MR. FRED C. SALTER.

The new buildings, which are a pleasing addition to the architecture of London, occupy a remarkably convenient and central site, and they are luxuriously fitted up. Designed by Sir Aston Webb, the new offices lie within a short distance of Charing Cross and Piccadilly, near the Royal Colonial Institute, the Canadian Government immigration offices, and several of the principal hotels. A notable feature of the building is the range of circular-fronted balconies on the fifth floor, in front of deeply recessed windows, surmounted by a heavy moulded main cornice. The carving on the front, including stone replicas of the coats of arms of the various Canadian provinces traversed by the Grand Trunk system, the work of Mr. W. S. Frith, cannot fail to catch the eye, while there are beautiful carved figures over the chief entrance doorway, the work of Mr. Albert Drury. The public office, entered from Cockspur street through the great central doorway, is a spacious room 40 feet long and 18 feet high. The floor is of marble and the lower part of the walls is panelled in teak, with pretty inlays of ebony and holly. In this room is a beautiful frieze, painted by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., showing in the background the country through which the Grand Trunk system passes, with life-size figures illustrative of the red man before the dawn of civilization, scenes of hunting, and incidents of Indian life, the building of the railway, and the influence of the white man upon the country. On the first floor Mr. Salter has his offices, and there is also a conference-room panelled in oak with a chimney piece in marble, and some fine wood carving, also the work of Mr. Frith.

A Peculiar Wager.

Robert Gordon, a middle-aged man, has, for a trifling wager, imposed on himself a curious task. He undertakes to walk 1,000 miles through Scotland in 1,000 hours. He is to call at all the county towns, and will procure signatures to prove his presence in certain places at particular hours. He started a week or two ago from Edinburgh on his strange pilgrimage, and, in accordance with the conditions, he was attired in a suit of paper, and was bootless. The rain and wind played havoc with this novel wardrobe, and he had to appeal to a police officer, who got him a suit of clothes, a topcoat and a pair of boots.

In exchange he tendered an I.O.U., as he is forbidden to accept charity. He intends to raise money by such means as selling papers, advertisement carrying, and the distribution of bills. Gordon, when on one occasion attempting to walk around the world, was arrested by Russians as a spy. He subsequently escaped.

The King's Charity.

The King of Sweden recently told a story of King Edward's charitable propensities. Just before the race for the Derby which the King's horse, Diamond Jubilee, carried off, His Royal Highness—as he then was—was watching the horses proceeding to the starting post. Suddenly turning to the King of Sweden, who was with him, he said:

"I am most specially anxious to win to-day."

"Why so?" enquired the king.

"Because," was the answer, "I always give the princess whatever my success happens to bring me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit—clothes, underlinen, boots, and all necessaries—and stamped on each article was 'From your friend the prince.'"

The Deserter.

"Do you desire to have it understood," asked the judge, addressing the lady who wanted the divorce, "that your husband deserted you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Please tell the court as concisely as you can how he deserted you."

"Two months after we had completed our wedding trip he scolded me because he thought I was extravagant in the matter of getting clothes, and I went home to my people."

"Yes. Proceed."

"Well, I waited and waited and waited for him to come and beg me to return to him, and he never did."

WHOLESALE The Leading Store RETAIL

CAMPBELL & TITSWORTH

Japanese Matting

In looking through we find we have a number of yards of our immense stock left which we wish to clear. Your choice of a range of good patterns.

.22½ per yard

Misses' and Children's Gauze Vests

We have turned out an assortment of these goods, regular 15c. and 20c. qualities

3 for .25 to clear

Ladies' White Lawn Waists

Every size in stock at present. Reguar 65c. goods now

.25 each.

Ladies' Ribbed Black Cotton Hose

sizes 8½ to 10

.10 per pair

Grand Assortment of English Prints

33 inches wide .10 per yard

A Pile of Remnants at HALF-PRICE

Special Purchase

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Lawn Turnover Collars

Our price .5 each

A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Belts

Will be laid out this week at .25 each

We are making an especially Big Discount on

Ladies' Side and Back Combs

A quantity of those

Good Value Ginghams

already advertised yet with us. The price is .10 yrd.

Men's Summer Wash Vests

Only 14 left, some of which are slightly soiled, but all will wash well. Prices range from $1.25 to $3.00 each

The new price is just ONE-HALF

Linen and Straw Hats

All our Men's and Boy's Hats must be cleared out

⅓ off Regular Prices ⅓ off

DUCK SEASON

We are ready for the opening of the season with all kinds of Guns and Ammunition. We are handling **The Sovereign, Crown and Eley** Loaded Shells. Loading Tools. Paper and Brass Shells for self loading, etc.

BINDER TWINE

The Plymouth

When you want it we have it. IT'S THE BEST

Fruit and Fruit Jars

We are always handlers of fruit and claim to handle only the best.

Fruit Jars in Quarts and Half Gallons. the improved kind only.

A BIG SHIPMENT OF

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

has been opened up and reasonably priced, and every article is useful as well as ornamental.

While we are, and will be, busy all this month listing our stock, yet we are not too busy to get into our Fall Shipments of Goods, and at least have a portion of it on display this week.

The Destruction of Weeds.

The department of agriculture acted wisely in, so early in the agricultural development of Alberta, enacting a stringent law in regard to the introduction and spread of noxious weeds in the province. In spite of all efforts some of the seed of these pests have found their way into the country through the importation of grain for seed and have spread so rapidly that it has now become necessary to adopt a more vigorous campaign for their destruction. The weed inspectors appointed by the government are doing a good work along this line and in the main receive the hearty co-operation of the farmers, who recognize in the spread of the pest one of the greatest dangers to the future success of agricultural operations. There are some careless farmers and land speculators, however, who look upon it as a hardship to be put to the trouble and expense of preventing the weeds from going to seed. In such cases the machinery of the act has to be put in motion to compel them to do so in order to protect the farms of their more careful and vigilant neighbors. The experience in other prairie farming countries has been that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and that the best way to prevent the spread of weeds is to prevent them from growing. The old method of pulling the weeds up by the roots is effective, but is laborious work, while that of cutting them is easier, but leaves the roots in the ground to grow up again. A few years ago if you had told a farmer that by going over his grain fields with a modern traction spraying machine he could eliminate practically every weed with which they were infested, and leave the growing grain benefited and unhurt, he would have laughed at you. Yet modern invention and discovery has proved this a success and it is only a matter of time until spraying will be adopted as one of the essentials of successful grain raising.

A writer in a recent issue of The Irrigation Age, tells the story of the discovery which was so very simple that one wonders that it was not thought of before. In part he says:

"In 1893, Prof. H. L. Boiley of the North Dakota agricultural experimental station at Fargo, decided to make a definite effort to test whether it would be possible to kill young weeds, especially mustard plants, in growing wheat, by means of chemicals sprayed over the weeds and grain, without killing them both in so doing.

"He made the attempt in 1896 with solutions of copper sulphate and mercuric bichlorid and met with surprisingly successful results, plainly demonstrating that he was on the right track. Since that time experiments have been steadily pursued along this line and the fact remains that certain weeds can be entirely eliminated without destruction to the grain growing beside them."

The success of the process, lies in the fact that the leaves of nearly all farm weeds such as tumbling mustard, common wild mustard, dandelion, Canada thistles, stinkweed, pig weed and many others are broad, rough and soft while the grain plant is slender with a smoother surface. When the liquid is sprayed from the machine, the broad and porous leaves of the weed catch and absorb enough of the solution to kill them, while the liquid runs off the slender grain without injuring it. Both turn black after spraying but after a short time the grain regains its color and strength. To quote further:

"The spraying should be done when both the grain and the weeds are young, about the time the grain is from four to eight inches in height, but the work can be carried on when the grain is older. The more rapid the growth of the weed, the more susceptible it is to the effect of the spraying mixture.

"While of course such a method of destroying weeds can not replace the approved methods of eradication by cultivation, seed cleaning, crop rotation, manure composting, proper pasturing and vigilant hand work, still the writer feels safe in asserting that the financial gain to the country at large from this discovery will be greater than that afforded by any other single scientific investigation applied to the process of agriculture."

It is not alone careless farmers who are to blame for the spread of weeds throughout the country. Right here the pests appear to have gained a strong foothold.

The same principle of spraying can be made use of in ridding dandelions from lawns, by using sulphate of iron in proportions of two pounds to a gallon of water.

It will be impossible to have a beautiful town until the noxious weeds pest is exterminated and when the remedy is so simple there is no excuse for the unsightly appearance of so many vacant lots and grounds as are now to be seen.

Loaded shells for the 23rd, such as Sovereign, Regal and Imperial, all new stock, 10, 12 and 16 gauge. At Morrison & Johnston's.

Enjoy Summer's Beauties.

While excessive heat occasionally elicits complaint from those who always grumble about the weather, the grumblers are few and the people as a whole, especially in the west, appreciate the summer.

As a matter of fact we have but very short periods of hot weather and the average temperature of the Alberta summer is all that could be desired.

Aside from the beauties of the season,—the bright green lawns, the verdant cooling shade trees, and the flower blooms—the summer adds to the general health and happiness of the human body.

It is the season of fresh air, and even those who carefully guard against outdoor air and confine themselves within their homes or rooms at the first sign of a cool breeze, open their windows and sip in the luxuries of nature.

Winter is a foe to fresh air, because the people so zealously guard against the cold, and when fresh air is excluded grim disease gains a foothold.

Fresh air is the greatest benefit that the human body can partake of and when people breathe more ozone, wear fewer clothes and refrain from overeating they become more natural and appreciative of the glorious beauties of the world in which they live.

The nearer to nature the race lives the better for all, physically and mentally. Too much artificiality is the modern tendency and it has a stultifying effect on body and mind.

Get all the fresh air you can, and enjoy the fast fleeting summer months. Even if the days occasionally are hot the nights are cool and the season as a whole is one of our greatest blessings and we should be thankful for it.

If it is a gun you want see us. We have the L. C. Smith, Remington, Stevens, and a number of cheaper grades. Hammer and hammerless. Morrison & Johnston.

Standing Field Competitions.

W. C McKillican, of the Alberta Division, Seed Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, was in the district last week judging in the Standing Grain Field Competition, held under the auspices of the Lacombe Agricultural Society. The competition was very keen, there being a large number of entries. Mr. McKillican says that he has never seen so many fine fields entered in the competitions in other parts of Alberta, and he found great difficulty in making awards.

In wheat, B. F. Bailey won first place with a score of 86. P. A. Switzer won second prize with a score of 82½. Turkey Red was the wheat grown by both gentlemen.

In the oats A. F. McGill won first, with a score of 90. E. W. Simpson won second place with a score of 86½, and P. A. Switzer won third place with a score of 86.

Make our store your headquarters for shooting supplies for the 23rd. Morrison & Johnston.

Miss Helen G. Putnam, teacher of pianoforte, will be in Lacombe on Saturday, Aug. 21st, to arrange about her music class. Pupils intending to take music will please meet at Mrs. MacVay's to arrange about hours as Miss Putnam will be in Lacombe twice a week instead of once a week as last year.

Pipe repairs of all kinds at the Athletic Cigar Store & Billiard Hall. F. McLear, the Pipe Man.

D. Cameron, tailor, has secured the Lacombe agency for the Snowflake Steam Laundry, Edmonton. For terms see Mr. Cameron.

Camrose Citizens Discuss Lighting.

Camrose Canadian: A splendid meeting of citizens was held in the town hall on Monday evening last, to consider the question of giving an electric light franchise to Mr. Farncombe, of Lacombe. If the meeting did nothing else it served to make clear the fact that the principle of municiple ownership is unanimously endorsed in Camrose. Not a voice was raised against it. There was, however, some little difference of opinion as to whether the town might wisely undertake municipal ownership at the present stage of her development. The meeting appeared to be fairly well agreed that the principle would apply with greater certainty of success to towns of larger population, greater wealth and more complete organization to insure its management upon thorough business principles. Mayor Code led in the opposition to the granting of franchises under any conditions whatever. Councillor Dahl gave a report of his investigations at Vegreville where a franchise has been granted, and at Edmonton and Wetaskiwin where the plants are owned by the municipalities. The report suggested that in the experience of both Vegreville and Wetaskiwin there was much to avoid. Vegreville has given a fifteen year franchise. They pay the high rate of 20c. per kilowatt. The town may take over the plant but every year adds ten per cent to its value. At the end of ten years they will have to pay twice what it cost besides paying in the meantime a maximum price for their lights. In other ways, too, the franchise was loosely drawn and failed to protect the interests of the town. Wetaskiwin, on the other hand, has owned her plant for five years. Her citizens are still paying the high rate of 20c. and the town has sunk an alarming amount of money in her plant. The town has a population more than double that of Camrose and at the end of five years has still failed to give any reduction in the price of light. Mr. Dahl favored a delay of a year or so unless we could grant a franchise on much better terms than had been offered. The question was entered into very thoroughly by all the councillors and a number of ratepayers and finally a resolution was carried that the council be asked to continue negotiations with Mr. Farncombe and also to invite propositions from other parties to see the best terms that can be secured.

I Outfit Men from HEAD TO TOE!!

When you come here you may expect to find the finest range of masculine raiment this town has ever known. Sounds like blowing, but I am prepared with the showing. My new fashioned ready-made suits as well as those cut to your measure and specification, are pronounced by all dressy men to be without equal—but let's have your opinion.

Furnishings & Hats

The furnishings and hats are in keeping with the suits—THE BEST—absolutely the best that master-makers produce. When will you be in?

Alf. J. McLAUGHLIN

The CASH CLOTHIER

COMFORT and Satisfaction

THAT is precisely what we aim at in selling spectacles. If your eyes need help for reading or working we can help you to the right kind of glasses at very little expense. Our facilities are equal to testing eyes scientifically, and where special lenses are required, we have the backin of the biggest optical organizations in Canada.

You can depend on thorough satisfaction with everything we sell, with your interests at all times on a par with our own.

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PAUL HOTSON, Graduate Optician